

PROSPECTUS

2012-2013

# Graduate School of Law School of Law

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

November 3, 1946

PREFACE

*We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith. We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all nations who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other nations. We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources.*

**NAGOYA UNIVERSITY**



# Nagoya University

## School of Law / Graduate School of Law

### Contents

Message from the Dean.....	1
Nagoya University, Graduate School & School of Law.....	2
Overview of the School of Law (Undergraduate programs) .....	5
Overview of the Graduate School of Law (Graduate programs).....	10
Opening Up Internationally – the road to Asian Legal Networking...	15
Students of the World Unite!.....	16
The Book Stops Here! – Library and computer facilities .....	18
Mi casa Su casa – Information for international students.....	19
Application & Admission for International Students .....	24
Faculty Members 2012 .....	26
Contact Addresses & Campus Map .....	28

### University Calendar

The academic year at Nagoya University commences on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year for April Admission. In case of October Admission, the academic year commences on October 1 and ends on September 30 of the following year.

The academic year is divided into the spring term and autumn term:

Spring Term (1st term): April 1 – September 30

Autumn Term (2nd term): October 1 – March 31 of the following year

Entrance Ceremony for April Admission Students: April 5

University Anniversary: May 1

End of Spring Term-Exam: July 25 – August 7

Summer Break: August 8 – September 30

Entrance Ceremony for October Admission Students: October 5

End of Autumn Term-Exam: February 5 – 19

Commencement for October Admission Students:

the end of September

Winter Break: December 28 – January 7

Commencement for April Admission Students: March 25



Toyoda Auditorium of Nagoya University

## Message from the Dean

---

### Advancing together into the frontiers of knowledge

The Nagoya University School of Law, ever since its creation in 1950, has supported a free and open scholarly environment, promoting research and education un beholden to outside powers or authorities. This has been constant in our 60 year history. The School of Law offers education that values student independence and focuses on training courageous intellectuals endowed with logical rigor and creative thinking. This is based on an educational ideal that seeks to cultivate profound learning and excellence in political and legal studies, and that also seeks to provide the skills needed for making accurate judgments and decisions using wide-ranging powers of comprehensive and assessment. We are proud of the respect staff and students have for each other, enabling them to learn in an environment of trust where they can speak of their hopes and be the pioneers of their generation.

On the basis of these traditions, the School of Law has taken one more major step in these last twenty years. With a strong awareness of Japan and Asia's new realities with the demise of the post-World War II Cold War structures and with the development of the global economy, at the beginning of the 1990s we embarked upon full-scale research and educational activities aimed at supporting Asian countries that were undergoing transitions in their political and legal systems. Today in the Graduate School and School of Law there are over 170 students from East Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and from the West studying here. A variety of languages can be heard around the campus, and Japanese students and overseas students can be seen chatting and studying together on a daily basis.



We envisage further expansion of our frontiers in the next 20 years. The Nagoya University Graduate School and School of Law hope that in sustaining our traditions, and in accumulating new experiences, we can become pioneers with a determination to offer the fruits of our scholarship to the world. We look forward to meeting our strong-spirited students who are ready to penetrate with courage these new frontiers.

October 2012

定形 衛

**Mamoru Sadakata**

Dean  
Graduate School and School of Law  
Nagoya University



# Nagoya University Graduate School & School of Law

## Nagoya University

Nagoya University was founded in 1871, when the medical school and a hospital were established on the site of a local feudal council building in Nagoya. In April 1939, the University received its charter as Japan's seventh Imperial University. After 1949, in the comprehensive post-war reform of the nation's educational system, Nagoya University was given a leadership role in the Chubu region. It has since grown into one of the foremost national universities in Japan. In April 2004, Nagoya University was reformed as a "National University Corporation". This transition to National University Corporation status has made it possible to manage the University under the strong leadership of the President founded upon university-wide consensus while still continuing to respect the independence and unique features of each school and department.

Currently, Nagoya University consists of nine undergraduate schools, thirteen graduate schools, three research institutes and sixteen inter-departmental education and research centers<sup>[1]</sup>, one of which is the Center for Asian Legal Assistance (CALE) established by the School of Law in March 2001. The student population consists of approximately 10,106 undergraduates<sup>[2]</sup> and 5,246 graduate students, including 1,611 International students from 76 countries and regions<sup>[3]</sup>. The total population of academic staff is 1,705, and administrative and technical staff and school teachers at affiliated junior and high schools number 3,208<sup>[4]</sup>.

The main campus for Nagoya University is located in Higashiyama, a residential area in Nagoya City. The city itself ranks fourth in size among Japan's metropolitan areas, with a population of over two million. Nagoya, as the capital of Aichi

Prefecture, is the cultural, political and economic center of the Chubu region, a region especially famous for its industrial production in ceramics, textiles, and automobiles.

[1] Detailed information on Nagoya University is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/index2.html>

[2] As of May 2012 (This figure does not include non-degree research students and auditors.)

[3] As of May 2012

[4] As of May 2012

## Graduate School of Law & School of Law

### 1948 Establishment of School Law

The School of Law was originally established as a department within the School of Law and Economics in 1948 soon after the end of the Second World War. It acquired its present status as an independent school offering 12 courses within a National University in 1950, following after the law faculties at the National Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku, and Kyushu. Being a rather young institution, it had an advantage in terms of facing the challenges posed by contemporary developments. In 1989, the School, facing modernization of the traditional system of study, introduced a new curriculum and was remodeled to consolidate the 21 courses into two Departments with seven main courses. In 1997, the two departments were integrated into one Department of Law and Political Science with eight main courses. This departmental reorganization was aimed at modernizing the subjects of instruction, improving graduate tuition, and promoting systematic and cooperative research and education. The School is now among the most prominent of its kind in Japan with an excellent reputation for its legal education and research.

### 1999 Graduate School Initiative

From April 1999 the School of Law adopted further curricular changes, expanding the graduate program as a whole, and placing a new emphasis on graduate studies within the school. This reform was implemented as a response to societal need for specialist training and skills, as identified by *Monbu-kagaku-sho* (the Japanese Ministry of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology: MEXT). In practical terms, the School expanded its graduate intake and added further education options in the disciplines of law and politics. These new options were also designed to address the needs of international students from overseas, especially from countries in Asia, with rapidly developing legal systems. Courses were established to help all graduate students in the praxis of research and writing, and courses given by guest lecturers from the Bar Association and the business world were also set-up.



The recently renovated Graduate School & School of Law



### **1999 Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance, developing to 2013 Training the Next Generation of Top Asian Legalists: from Self-reliance to Networking**

In 1999 the Graduate School of Law (GSL) opened the English language-based taught LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science as part of the project of the Asian technical legal assistance initiated by our school in 1998. This program, aiming at human resources development in legal fields in Asian countries, provides education and training to those personnel faced with the task of building institutions necessary for the transition to a market-oriented model of government and regulation, a democratic system of politics and a civil society governed by the rule of law. In 2006, the Law Faculty launched an initiative for “legal education through classes taught through Japanese”, along with the existing program in legal education taught through English, as described above. These programs have been integrated into a comparative law program, titled “Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance”.

In accordance with the rapid development of Asian societies, in 2012 the above program has been reviewed and restructured under the concept of “Training the Next Generation of Top Asian Legalists: from Self-reliance to Networking”. This program aims at training a future generation of Asian leaders in law and politics who can contribute to nation building and regional development through the construction and sustainment of legal systems and the provision of education in law and politics. This program is offering 15 MEXT Scholarship seats to competent candidates especially from Asian countries.



Academic Guidance for LL.M. International Students

### **2004 Towards a New Style of Legal Graduate – ‘Nagoya University Law School (NULS)’**

All those involved in the teaching and study of law in Japan were profoundly affected by the reorganization of legal education in accordance with the ongoing restructuring of Japan’s judicial system. Together with a number of other law faculties in Japan, in April 2004, the Graduate School of Law established a so-called ‘Nagoya University Law School (NULS).’ It is a post-graduate vocational program of legal education and training. Its completion is a basic requirement for taking the new National Bar Examination of Japan. As a key university in the central area of Japan, NULS provides a program aiming at nurturing future legal professionals of Japanese law who possess a wide international awareness and perspective enabling them to contribute to a free and harmonious society. The program admits not only law graduates but students from a wide range of academic and social backgrounds. The various existing academic programs of the Graduate School of Law have been adjusted to this new situation.

### **2005 Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law (CJL)**

The School of Law has developed the project for the “Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese” through the establishment of the Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law (CJL) in the five overseas partner universities. In these CJLs up to 20 undergraduate students enrolled in each partner university are selected and taught Japanese with the goal of reaching Level 1 or 2 in the Japanese Proficiency Test by the time they graduate. They are also educated in Japanese law through Japanese. The centers are located at Tashkent State Institute of Law in Uzbekistan (2005), the National University of Mongolia School of Law (2006), Hanoi Law University,



CJL students & Japanese law students attending the International Summer Seminar 2012 at Nagoya University



Vietnam (2007), the Royal University of Law and Economics, Cambodia (2008) and Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam (2012). One dimension of the project for the 'Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese' is the establishment of the previously mentioned 'Legal education through classes taught through Japanese' in the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program, which gives graduates of CJLs a chance to be educated at the Graduate School of Law. The aim is to train, in a continuous and systematic manner, specialists who can understand Japanese law in Japanese.

### **2011 Global 30 International Program: Bringing Nagoya University to the World – English-based taught undergraduate program**

In July 2009 Nagoya University was selected as one of the Core Universities for Internationalization (Global 30) in Japan. The objective of the Global 30 is to strengthen the international competitiveness of Japanese higher education and to offer an education at a standard that will appeal to overseas students from all over the world. It also aims to create highly educated individuals who can be active internationally by providing an environment where Japanese students work side by side with overseas students. To realize the goal of the Global 30 in the field of social sciences, our School and the School of Economics jointly take the initiative to offer an "International Social Sciences Program", in cooperation with the School of Informatics and Sciences. The students enrolled in this program will be able to pursue their studies entirely in English and to graduate in at least four years.

### **2012 CAMPUS Asia Project shared training in legal and political awareness – Formation of East Asia 'Jus Commune' (common law)**

To engage with globalization in the 21st Century, Japan, Korea and China have made educating "global professionals" a shared theme, resulting in the establishment of the Campus Asia Project based on the agreements between prestigious universities in China, Korea and Japan made in 2012. The project aims at educating "courageous intellectuals" with a "spirit of challenge" capable of overriding stereotyped views in the areas of law and politics. It also seeks the education of "advanced global professionals" who can operate globally through their communication abilities in foreign languages. Through the promotion of shared education at the faculties of law, economics, and humanities in universities in Japan, Korea, and China, the program aims to educate, mainly at undergraduate level, students who can be active as future legal professionals, researchers, public officials internationally, nationally or locally, or company people, in each of the three countries or in the wider Asian region. The participating universities exchange legal information in East Asia, together with working toward forming theories on Asian law

and assistance for legal infrastructural development, as well as establishing common standards for jurist training and law school education.

### **2012 Leading Graduate School: Cross-Border Legal Institution Design Program**

Titled "Cross-Border Legal Institution Design" Program, the Leading Graduate School scheme initiated by MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) was set up at the Graduate School of Law in 2012. The objective of the Program is to produce professionals who have a strong interest in Asia and can design institutions for cross-border transplantation. The students will learn how to offer innovative yet highly practical solutions based on flexible perspectives for understanding and comparing diverse societies. Students will also attain knowledge and appropriate skills in organizing and managing teams of professionals from diverse cultures using effective communicative skills. They will also develop their problem analysis, organizational, integrated and social management skills and conflict resolution skills. To achieve this, the Program has created a new five-year-long curriculum taught in English combining masters and doctorate.





# Overview of the School of Law (Undergraduate programs)

## Student Enrollment

Approximately 160 students are admitted to the School of Law each year. Currently 703 students are enrolled in the undergraduate program at this faculty. With a full time academic staff of 54, these numbers compare favorably to the large classes at most other Japanese law faculties and help assure a hospitable environment conducive to learning. The school maintains a special admission system at the undergraduate level for overseas returnees. Each year, between five and ten such students are admitted, with an additional five to ten being admitted directly as third-year transfer students. These special admissions rules, designed to enhance the diversity of our academic environment, and to address trends in social diversification and internationalization, have attracted much attention throughout the country.

## Objectives of the School of Law

The School of Law pursues the following educational objectives;

- Foster comprehensive knowledge in law, political science and other fields, deemed to be required for functioning in a global society;
- Cultivate the ability to make informed decisions based on a broad perspective;
- Nurture the ability to make appropriate decisions and value judgments.

As modern society grows ever more complex and the values that underpin it continue to evolve, a wide range of problems have emerged that have proven difficult to resolve. Against this backdrop, students at the School of Law are expected to develop the knowledge base and abilities described in these educational objectives.

## Undergraduate Curriculum

### *Curriculum in General Courses Conducted in Japanese*

The School of Law provides a comprehensive four-year curriculum since 2004 which offers courses in several specialized subjects as well as common basic subjects from the first academic year. Free selection of courses is permitted with a view to increasing intellectual engagement and self-reliance among our undergraduates. The curriculum also offers students opportunities to benefit from the more immediate guidance of faculty members through a large selection of small-group seminar courses. Common basic seminars are offered to first year students, while advanced seminars in certain specialisms are open to students from second to fourth year. Students attached to a particular seminar are supervised by a faculty member. Each seminar is made up of an average of ten students, sometimes including graduate and international students, along with the staff supervisor. This small community is quite active not only with class work but also in study tours to courts, prisons and business companies.

## Four Year Program structure and Progression

Students in the School of Law take a variety of subjects over the course of four years. These can be broadly categorized as the "Subjects in Liberal Arts and Sciences" university-wide and the "Subjects in the School of Law". (Refer to the "Table of Subject Categories", given below.)

## Grade Assessment

Since 2012, our School has employed a GPA system ;

- (1) Performance is assessed using five grades: S (100.90), A (89.80), B (79.70), C (69.60), and F (59 and below). With the exception of F, which corresponds to a fail, all grades indicate a pass assessment. There are some courses for which the above five-step grading system is deemed unsuitable. In this case, assessment will be made in terms of pass/fail.
- (2) The Grade Point Average (GPA) System is based on the following principles.

GPA is calculated using the formula below.

$$\frac{(4 \times S \text{ credits}) + (3 \times A \text{ credits}) + (2 \times B \text{ credits}) + (1 \times C \text{ credits})}{S \text{ credits} + A \text{ credits} + B \text{ credits} + C \text{ credits} + F \text{ credits}}$$

## Degree Requirements

To obtain the degree of Bachelor of Laws, students enrolled in the School of Law must take a total of 132 credits or more and adhere to the subject categories outlined below.

Subject Type		Course Categories	Credits Required	Sub-total	Overall Total
Courses in Specialized Fields	Subjects in School of Law	Specialized Courses	82–84 credits (Including 0–20 credits in Related Specialized Courses)		
	Subjects in Liberal Arts and Sciences	First Year Seminar	4 credits	96 credits	132 credits
		Basic Courses in Humanities and Social Sciences	8–10 credits		
Courses not Related to Specialized Fields		Basis Courses in Natural Sciences	16–18 credits	36 credits	
		Liberal Education Courses in Humanities and Social Sciences			
		Liberal Education Courses in Interdisciplinary Fields			
		Health and Sports Science			
		Open Courses			
		Language and Culture	18–20 credits		

Table of Subject Categories

## Internship

The School of Law encourages internships. This involves doing work-experience in central and local governments, companies, legal offices, judicial offices and international organizations. This is useful for understanding how law and politics operates in actual society. Furthermore, it helps reveal to students their own aptitudes so that they can choose better their future path. Since 2001, preempting all the other faculties, we have recognized internships as a formal subject and have allocated credits to it.



## Careers

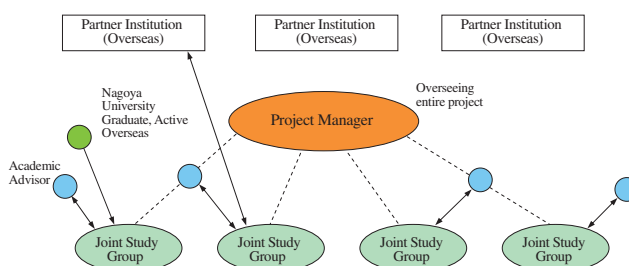
There are in total approximately 8,721 graduates, as of May 2012. Many of these are engaged in various fields, such as the judiciary, national and local government, private business, research, education and journalism. Most of them are employed, as part of a long tradition of graduates, in private companies, industry, finance, communications, journalism and a huge variety of other areas. Those who wish to enter the judiciary as lawyers, judges or public prosecutors go on to further studies in the Nagoya University Law School. Furthermore, a third of Nagoya University graduates have become public officials. Not so many but a small number of graduates continue to pursue their research in the graduate programs to enter the world of academia.

## Comparative Legal and Political Studies Course – Peer Support Initiative (PSI)

A Peer Support Initiative (PSI) course has been opened in 2006, targeting Japanese students wishing to study in cooperation with overseas students and to experience training abroad. The goal of the course is to promote and develop future human networks worldwide. This accredited course, was initially scheduled to run for four years under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT) project for “Promoting Internationalization in University Education”. After seven years of experience, this course has gained popularity among Japanese law students. This course provides an opportunity for Japanese and overseas students to consult with each other, create study plans to learn about the society, culture, law and politics of each other’s country, and based on these study plans, carry out cooperative study and research in joint study groups made up of both students. Advisors for this course include academic staff from both Nagoya University and overseas partner universities, as well as graduates from Nagoya University currently active overseas. The achievements made by the groups are evaluated and credits are allocated to the students accordingly. Languages to be used in the course are

Japanese, English, and where deemed appropriate, the languages of the respective overseas students and advisors.

Peer Support Initiative Conceptual Diagram



## General Courses Conducted in Japanese for Undergraduates

(Courses available change from year to year.)

Subject	Class year	Credit
Contemporary Politics and Administration in Japan	1	2
Contemporary Judiciary in Japan	1	2
Modern Japanese Politics and Diplomacy	1	2
Contemporary Japanese Diplomacy & International Relations	1	2
Legal and Political Thought	1	2
Constitutional Law I (Basic Principles and Elements of Government)	1	4
Constitutional Law II (Human Rights and Constitutional Litigation)	2	4
Comparative Constitution	3 / 4	2
Administrative Law I (General Principles)	3	4
Administrative Law II (Law of Administrative Remedies)	3	2
Administrative Law III (Law of Principal Administrative Fields)	4	4
Law on Local Self-Administration	3 / 4	4
Tax Law	3 / 4	4
General Principles of International Law (Basic Structure of International Law)	2	4
Details of International Law I	3 / 4	2
Details of International Law II	3 / 4	2
International Organization Law	3 / 4	2
Civil Code I (General Principles)	1	4
Civil Code II (Property)	2	4
Civil Code III (Contract)	2	4
Civil Code IV (Torts)	2	2
Civil Code V (Family Law)	3	4
Labor Law	3	4
Intellectual Property Law	3 / 4	2
Social Security Law	3 / 4	4
Civil Procedure	3	4
Bankruptcy	3 / 4	4
Commercial Law I (Commercial Transactions)	3	4
Commercial Law II (Corporate Structure)	2	4
Economic Law	3 / 4	2
International Private Law	3 / 4	2
Criminal Law I (General Principles)	2	4
Criminal Law II (Definition of Specific Crimes)	2	4
Criminal Procedure	3	4
History of Legal Thought I	2	2
History of Legal Thought II	2	2
Philosophy of Law	3 / 4	4
History of Legal Science	2	2
Western Legal History	2	4
Japanese Legal History	2	4
Roman Law	3 / 4	2
Asian Legal History	3 / 4	2
Common Law	3 / 4	4
Russian Law	3 / 4	4
French Law	3 / 4	2
German Law	3 / 4	2 / 4
Chinese Law	3 / 4	2
Comparative Study of Legal Culture I	4	2
Comparative Study of Legal Culture II	4	2
Sociology of Law	3 / 4	2
Legal Informatics I	2	2



Subject	Class year	Credit
Legal Informatics II	2	2
Legal Informatics III	2-4	2
Legal Informatics IV	2-4	2
Political Theory	2	4
Governmental Process	3	4
History of Western Political Thought	3	4
History of Asian Political Thought	3	4
Western Political History	3	4
Japanese Political History I	2	4
Japanese Political History I-II	2	4
Comparative Politics I	2-4	2
Comparative Politics II	2-4	2
Comparative Politics III	2-4	2
Mass Communication and Politics	3-4	2
International Politics	3	4
History of International Politics	2	4
Public Administration	2	4
Local Administration	3/4	4
Political Area Studies I	2-4	2
Political Area Studies II	2-4	2
Political Area Studies III	2-4	2
Gender and Politics	3/4	2
Metrical Politics	2-4	2
Modern Public Policy	3/4	2
Environmental Law	3/4	2
Legislation and Policy Study	3/4	2
Special Issues (Gender and Law)	3/4	2
Special Issues (Legal Practice)	3/4	2
Special Issues (Studies on Contemporary Media)	2-4	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies I)	2-4	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies II)	3/4	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies III)	3/4	1
Special Issues (Application of Commercial Law I)	3/4	2
Special Issues (Application of Commercial Law II)	3/4	2
Special Issues (International Negotiation)	3/4	2
Special Issues (Introduction to Academic Writing)	2-4	2
Special Issues (Basic practice on Civil Law)	4	2
Law and Politics Practicals I (Internship)	2	2
Law and Politics Practicals II (Internship)	3	2
Seminar I	2	4
Seminar II	3	4
Seminar III	4	4
Seminar IV		2
Thesis		12

## The Global 30 International Social Sciences Program conducted in English

The Global 30 International Social Sciences Program has been offered from October 2011. It includes the fundamental disciplines of political science, law, economics, business administration and information science. Students are expected to acquire analytical skills, critical thinking skills and a high ethical awareness, such as are needed for the pursuit of knowledge across disciplines.

The curriculum in this G30 International Social Sciences Program covers comparative studies of Asian societies, corporate theory, international negotiation, international law, development economics, economic integration, global management as well as environmental issues. In addition to knowledge in a global context, the program emphasizes the study of the political, legal and economic systems of modern Japan.

Upon selecting their major, students can receive specific guidance from professors in their chosen discipline and are expected to conduct research for their individual graduation thesis under the supervision of their school's professors.



Visit to one of the Toyota Group Company

## G30 International Social Sciences Subjects

No	Compulsory/ Elective	Subjects	Lecture Department	Number of Credits	Year
1	elective	Japanese for Social Science I (E)	Law	2	2
2	elective	Japanese for Social Science II (E)	Law	2	2
3	elective	Japanese for Social Science III (E)	Law	2	2
4	elective	Political Systems (E)	Law	2	1
5	elective	Contemporary Japanese Politics (E)	Law	2	1
6	elective	Contemporary Japanese Diplomacy (E)	Law	2	1
7	elective	Political Science (E)	Law	2	2
8	elective	Reading Political Documents (E)	Law	2	2
9	elective	International Politics (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
10	elective	Public Administration (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
11	elective	International Environment Politics and Diplomacy (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
12	elective	Comparative European Politics (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
13	elective	Politics in Asia (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
14	elective	Political Thoughts (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
15	elective	Environmental Politics (E)	SIS	2	3 or 4
16	elective	Japanese Legal System (E)	Law	2	1
17	elective	Introduction to Law (E)	Law	2	1
18	elective	International Negotiation (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
19	elective	Introduction to International Economic Law (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
20	elective	Reading Legal Documents (E)	Law	2	2
21	elective	Comparative Constitution (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
22	elective	Comparative Law I (Anglo-American) (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
23	elective	Comparative Law II (Continental) (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
24	elective	Comparative Law III (Regime-Changing) (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
25	elective	Contemporary Japanese Law I (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
26	elective	Contemporary Japanese Law II (E)	Law	2	2
27	elective	Peer Support Initiative I	Law	2	3 or 4
28	elective	Peer Support Initiative II	Law	2	3 or 4
29	elective	Peer Support Initiative III	Law	1	3 or 4
30	elective	Summer Seminar (E)	Law	2	2
31	elective	Internship I	Law	2	2-3
32	elective	Internship II	Law	2	3-4
33	elective	Preliminary Seminar A (E)	Law	2	1
34	elective	Preliminary Seminar B (E)	Law	2	1
35	elective	Seminar IA	Law	2	2
36	elective	Seminar IB	Law	2	2
37	elective	Seminar IIA	Law	2	3
38	elective	Seminar IIB	Law	2	3
39	elective	Seminar IIIA	Law	2	4
40	elective	Seminar IIIB	Law	2	4
41	elective	Special Problems	Law	#	3 or 4
51	elective	Thesis	Law	12	4
61	elective	Introductory Microeconomics I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
62	elective	Introductory Microeconomics II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
63	elective	Introductory Macroeconomics I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
63	elective	Introductory Macroeconomics II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
65	elective	Introductory Econometrics I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
66	elective	Introductory Econometrics II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
67	elective	Introductory Management I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
68	elective	Introductory Management II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2



## What the Global 30 Program Means?

### A Message from Dr. Richard Westra,

*Professor of the G30  
International Program  
at the School of Law,  
Nagoya University*



Nagoya University Global 30 program is beginning year before last. As a professor in the Graduate School of Law I would like to take this opportunity to talk about what the Global 30 program means for me personally as well as what I believe is the true contribution of international programs such as the Global 30 in general and to Japan in particular.

First, as someone born in Italy and educated in the United States and Canada I view myself as a kind of global citizen. This view has been reinforced over my teaching career. I have taught at colleges and universities in Canada, Britain, The Bahamas, South Korea, Thailand and now Japan. The sum total of these experiences has imbued me with great sensitivity to global multiculturalism both in education and society at large. I came to Nagoya precisely because of the excitement generated by the possibility of participating in an international program like Global 30 at a world renowned university such as Nagoya University from the very outset of the program.

Secondly, in recent years international programs have become increasingly fashionable. The reason for this is that more and more students from around the world are interested in not only studying at universities outside of their own countries and regions. That phenomenon has been going on for some time. Rather, students today are seeking the richest international experience possible by studying abroad in classes where all students have come from somewhere unique in the world. And, students today are interested in combining this kind of experience in places around the globe that add a significant local cultural dynamic to their education experience.

As is well known, countries like the United States and Britain have played a huge part in building international programs and attracting students from around the world into these. Global 30 is Japan's first such program. Nagoya University was chosen amongst many Japanese universities to join the Global 30 initiative because of its prestige in Japan. However, students that have been selected from the rigorous screening of applicants will get much more on their arrival here in Nagoya than attending a prestigious university. Though it is certainly the case that they will be exposed to a carefully selected group of top Japanese and international faculty. What students are going to become part of is a fascinating meeting of cultures as an addition to their educational experience.

After all, while changes in the Asian region and recent trends have seen other Asian countries making news headlines, it is Japan where the meeting of East and West created the initial spark which propelled the Asian region into its current orbit. Whether students have visited Japan previously or not, I in fact have visited Japan numerous times in the past, once they have settled here they will get a true sense of what I am talking about. But, there is more: multiculturalism and global citizenship has advanced in the world not only because of the exposure of people arriving in a particular country to the culture of that society. Multiculturalism and global citizenship are "two-way streets", as the English expression puts it, where people also bring their own cultures with them to the places they travel to, and settle in. Due to the fact that the Global 30 program at Nagoya University is the first of its kind in Japan, all of us, new faculty and students share this pioneering opportunity to initiate a rich cultural interchange.

When all of the foregoing points are drawn together it should be clear to see the amazing opportunity awaiting Global 30 students to simultaneously build their future careers as they contribute to advancing multiculturalism and global citizenship in an important modern country like Japan.

No	Compulsory/ Elective	Subjects	Lecture Department	Number of Credits	Year
69	elective	Introductory Review on Economics (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
70	elective	Introductory Review on Management (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
71	elective	Public Policy (E)	Economics	2	3
72	elective	Development Economics (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4
73	elective	Economic Integration (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4
81	elective	Information Literacy and Computers (E)	SIS	2	2
82	elective	Creative Networks (E)	SIS	2	2
83	elective	Information Design	SIS	2	2
84	elective	Multimedia (E)	SIS	2	3
85	elective	Education in Japan (E)	Education	2	2
86	elective	Education in the World (E)	Education	2	2
87	elective	Human Development in Modern Society (E)	Education	2	3
88	elective	Education in Modern Society (E)	Education	2	3 or 4
89	elective	Introductory History of Economic Theories I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
90	elective	Introductory History of Economic Theories II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
91	elective	Introductory Practical Management I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
92	elective	Introductory Practical Management II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
93	elective	Introductory Accounting I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
94	elective	Introductory Accounting II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
95	elective	Introductory Economic History I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
96	elective	Introductory Economic History II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
97	elective	Applied Microeconomics (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4
98	elective	Applied Macroeconomics (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4
99	elective	Urban Economics (E)	Economics	2	
100	elective	Production/Logistics (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4

Notes 1. Number of credits for "Special Problems" marked "#" in the list, depends on the subject.

For details, refer to the list of subjects in the student handbook of the year when particular subject is offered.

2. "SIS" is an abbreviation of the "School of Informatics and Science".



## Campus Asia Program: Studying On Campus in East Asia

### Objectives

As mentioned above, Japan, China and Korea have launched a shared educational program of educating “courageous intellectuals” with a “spirit of challenge” and training “advanced global professionals”, who can be active globally as future legal professionals in academia, in domestic and international public sectors, or in business through their communication abilities in foreign languages.

### Outline of the program

The program promotes a shared and common educational program at undergraduate level at faculties of law, economics, and humanities in the prestigious universities in Korea, China and Japan including our university. The students participating in this program are selected at the end of their first year. Those students will then follow a common curriculum in the second and third year.

In the first semester of the second year, the preparatory work for each country entails the enhancement of English-language ability and the attainment of beginner’s level in Chinese or Korean, in conjunction with training in the political and legal systems of one’s own country.

In the second semester of the second year and in the third year, students will study overseas at one of the member universities and will take common classes. As a core curriculum, there will be (1) introductory classes in the law and politics of each country, (2) classes dealing with comparative law and politics, (3) 12 credits in language subjects specializing in areas in social science. As well as that, there will be recognition for attendance in classes conducted in English at each of the universities.

Overall five students at our school are sent to universities in China and five students to universities in Korea, making a total of ten students. Five students from universities in China and five from universities in Korea, making a total of ten students, are accepted by our School.

A system has been created to enable the mutual recognition of credits between the participating universities. The program is centered around the education of undergraduates, but partial participation in programs is admitted to law school graduate students and other graduate student. This offers opportunities for exchanges with graduate level students.

For details, visit the following site:  
<http://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/project/en/Asia/index.html>

## Endeavor to Japan



*Mr. Remy Golla  
1st year student  
Undergraduate School Law  
Global 30  
From United States*

“Only those who will risk going too far can possibly find out how far one can go” said T.S Elliot.

Individuals have equal potential to achieve greatness. The underlying factor that hinders individuals to employ their potential are not external but rather an internal struggle. The x factor in this equation is simply the fear of change. Individuals are prone to the common initiative to evade risks. When opportunities of change come before us, we become petrified over the thought of our lives changing. But how can one’s horizon expand if individuals are afraid to experience the opportunities that are given to us?

The choice of studying in Japan was a decision easily made. Though easy, I still had the common ideation that most students spawn when choosing to study abroad. The anxieties of coming to a country where I hardly speak the language, the fact that all my family and friends are back home, and the most common; Being an outsider in a foreign country, will I make any friends? These thoughts burdened my mind for a period of time. The one saying I said to myself to help ease these anxieties was simply “its just life”. Life are filled with problems we will all someday face, and as individuals we all grow through the obstacles that we overcome not the ones that we evade.

My experience studying in Japan has been an ongoing testament that my decision to choose to study abroad was an opportunity not worth passing up. The anxieties that I had, began to diminish once arriving in Japan. The language barrier between international students and the local students is nothing more than a small crack that can be fixed. I have interacted and made friends with the local Japanese students through “Bukatsu” or sports clubs such as the Rugby Club. In addition, I have taken the offered Japanese course to help break down the language barrier. Enrolling in an international program you meet other international students that once had similar anxieties, and you use one another to overcome all those obstacles. In addition I have been immersed in not only the Japanese culture but the cultures of my fellow peers. Since the start of the academic year, I have not only learned at an academic level but also a personal and cultural level. Coming to Nagoya University where everyone is a new face, is not only an adventure but a period of reflection to learn more about yourself.

The current adventure I am on was an opportunity that was given to me. If I had fallen to my previous anxieties I would have not been able to experience such a venture. To all the international students that are suffering from the anxieties of studying abroad; take this opportunity and do not let the anxieties force you to watch life pass by, because life does not wait for anyone, and neither should you.



# Overview of the Graduate School of Law (Graduate programs)

## Master's Programs

### **LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science**

This program, which includes English-taught classes and Japanese-taught classes, aims to further the education of overseas legal professionals, policymakers, civil servants and legal educators. Coming mainly from Asian countries, graduates from this program are expected in the future to contribute their services to their home country. Successful students are granted the degree of Master of Laws (Comparative Law). (Refer to page 3.)

#### • English-taught classes

The English-taught LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program was launched in 1999. The program is two years in length. The curriculum requires both the completion of coursework and the preparation of a thesis.

#### • Japanese-taught classes

This program commenced in October of 2007, in cooperation with the Nagoya University Research and the Education Center for Japanese Law established in the four partner institutions in Asia. The program is two years in length, and the curriculum parallels that of the English-taught stream, requiring both

the preparation of the completion of coursework and a thesis.

### **LL.M. (Modern Law) in Law and Politics (in Japanese)**

Originally established for the further education of legal and corporate professionals, this Japanese-taught two-year degree program is open to overseas as well as home students.

### **LL.M. (Laws) for Academics – Researcher program**

This Japanese-taught degree program comprises the first stage of study in the faculty's longest standing Doctoral program in Law and Political Science. The program is primarily aimed at those intending to pursue an academic career within Japan. A special entrance examination for non-Japanese students is administered, consisting of a written examination in Japanese, an English language test as appropriate to the applicant's field of study, and an oral examination in Japanese. The written examination covers the applicant's main intended area of study and more general knowledge of Japanese law, international public law, or political science, according to the applicant's study field.

## This is where my dreams have come true

*Nguyen Hoai Son  
1st year of LL.M.  
(Comparative Law) Program  
From Vietnam*



Before studying at the Graduate School of Law (GSL) of Nagoya University, I worked for the Embassy of Vietnam in Japan from 2004 to 2009. At that time, I spent so much time on everyday tasks that I did not have the opportunity to deepen my knowledge about Japan. I said to myself that if I had a chance, I would do two things. Firstly, I would deepen my understanding of Japan, especially of Japanese law and judicial institutions. Secondly, I would improve my poor Japanese language skills. From then on, I did my best to find an opportunity to return to Japan. And fortune smiled on me when I was awarded a scholarship to enter the LL.M program at the Nagoya University Graduate School of Law in 2011. From my perspective my time at Nagoya University has not only made my dreams become true, it has given me a great deal more.

The Nagoya University Graduate School of Law offers a very interesting curriculum that provides a thorough knowledge of comparative law. I have been able to explore the depths of a range of legal fields, including administrative, civil, criminal, tort, prop-

erty, competition, contract, corporate and international law. And I have gained practical insights into how Japanese law and the Japanese judicial system work. I have also learnt how to carry out comparative analysis of the legal system of Vietnam, the Japanese legal system and other common law countries like the U.S. and the U.K. Furthermore, my past professional experience means I have often been able to exchange views on legal problems with Japanese professors and lawyers. This is an invaluable experience for me. I am proud to be a student at the Nagoya University GSL.

Apart from that, learning the Japanese language at Nagoya University has made my life in Japan much easier. The Education Center for International Students (ECIS) provides University-Wide Japanese Language Programs for all students who want to learn the Japanese language, with different levels of instruction tailored to the student's needs. In my first semester I spent three hours learning Japanese every day. Thanks to the ECIS teachers, I can easily communicate with Japanese people as I go about my daily life. Although I had difficulty with writing *kanji*, learning the Japanese language has helped me understand Japanese culture and history. In particular, this helped me to access a range of Japanese legal documents that are relevant to my thesis. This has given me a tremendous sense of achievement.

In conclusion, I want to note the most important aspect of my time in Nagoya, which is that the Nagoya University GSL offers a friendly and enthusiastic studying environment. Japanese professors are so kind and knowledgeable about the practical implications of legal issues. I always feel both at ease and a sense of anticipation when I head to campus. And I have made friends with many Japanese students, as well as international students from around the world. The Nagoya University GSL has definitely been the place where all my dreams have come true.



## Doctoral Programs

### ***LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science***

This program with English as the main medium of research and instruction is designed for overseas students from a variety of backgrounds in law and political science, who have completed a Master's program and have demonstrated ability in the academic and practical study of law or politics. The thesis, which is the core part of the degree of the Doctor of Laws (Comparative Law), should contribute to the resolution of theoretical and practical issues faced by legal and political systems that are shifting to a market-oriented model or on other related areas.

### ***LL.D. (Modern Law) in Law and Politics***

This program is primarily designed for those working as experts in the administrative, political, legal, or business world while studying toward the degree. Admission to this program is independent of and does not follow from the LL.M. (Modern Law) Program.

### ***LL.D. (Laws) for Academics – Researcher program***

This is the companion course to the LL.M. researcher program, suitable for applicants with native-level Japanese ability who intend to pursue academic careers with a strong continuing connection with Japan or relation to Japanese law. Upon successful completion of a Master's thesis and after passing the special entrance examination for non-Japanese students, an overseas student in this program may proceed to the final stage of study toward the LL.D. degree.

### ***Leading Graduate School: Cross-Border Legal Institution Design – five-year-long curriculum in English combining master and doctorate***

We have launched the Program for the Leading Graduate School\* with the aim of producing leaders who can move freely around the world, can be active in the context of international transitions and changes in systems, such as in assistance projects, can design institutions for cross-border transplantation, can combine the skills involved in accurately analyzing social problems in a comparative manner and design systems, with communication and management skills so as to ensure cooperation with professionals from other sectors and cultures. The students will learn how to offer innovative yet highly practical solutions operating from flexible perspectives for understanding and comparing diverse societies. Students will also learn how to organize and manage teams of professionals from diverse cultures using effective communicative skills.

\*The Program for Leading Graduate Schools is a project run by the Japanese MEXT's Japan Society for the Promotion of Science with the aim of creating graduate education programs and transcendent of specialist fields. It combines top level teachers from Japan and abroad, involving industry, academia, and government sectors, so as to train high-achieving students who can be active global leaders.

### ***Nagoya University Law School (NULS): Program for Legal Practice (open in 2004)***

The aim of the program is to educate and train future legal professionals of practicing lawyers, public prosecutors and judges in Japan. The completion of the program shall fulfill the requirements for sitting the new National Bar Examination. This program admits students from various backgrounds. The duration of the program is in principle three years, while one year will be waived for those who already possess a certain level of legal knowledge.

## Student Enrollment at the Graduate School of Law

As of May 2012, there are 82 master's students and 45 doctoral students, along with 189 NULS law students. This includes 128 international students from countries such as, China, Korea, Taiwan, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Mongolia, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Hungary, Poland, France and Madagascar.

## Academic Calendar

The academic year runs from April 1 until March 31 of the following year. It is divided into the spring term starting in April 1 and ending in September 30, which is followed by the autumn term starting in October 1 and ending on March 31 of the following year.

In the case of the Comparative Law Program with its October admission, the academic year runs from October 1 to September 30 of the following year.

## Outline of Master's Program

### ***Degree Requirements for Masters***

In order to acquire a masters degree, a student must enroll in one of the master's programs for at least two years, earn a minimum of thirty academic credits, write a master's thesis under the supervision of his/her main supervisor and pass an oral defense. Each graduate program has its own additional requirements in accordance with its specific objective for obtaining a degree\*.

\* The LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program requires students to take a minimum of 30 credits, including 10 credits from the compulsory subjects: Special Research I & II, Academic Writing I. Students may also take credits from intensive lectures and seminars given by visiting academics and professionals. Some courses offered by the Department of the International Cooperation Studies (DICOS) of the Graduate School of International Development (GSID) at Nagoya University are also counted towards credits necessary for fulfilling credit requirements. A maximum of 10 credits may be taken from courses offered by other graduate schools and undergraduate



## A message from a student

**Mr. Vongsavan Nunnavong**  
2nd year of LL.M.  
(Comparative Law) Program  
From Laos



As a young government official working in the Centre for Economic Dispute Resolution, Ministry of Justice, I am always curious to learn and improve my knowledge. Thanks to the Japanese Development Scholarship, I have a great opportunity to further my studies in this beautiful country.

As a leading and well-known Japanese University, Nagoya University provides what students need in achieving their academic goals. There are excellent and experienced professors as well as visiting professors from many countries worldwide. With nice a environment for studying around the campus and high standard facilities provided, such as research rooms, libraries, and sporting facilities and so on, students can be assured that their academic life is wonderful. So, the rest is up to the commitment of the students themselves to fulfill their own academic dream.

As a student of the Graduate School of Law (GSL), I have gained new and interesting perspectives from various courses taken ranging from legal studies, international relations and politics. Doing Master research in the field of international commercial arbitration and with useful advice from my academic advisors, I have learnt a lot from theories, cases and points of view which were put into my thesis and will be then put into practice once I return to my work. I have started to perceive things in a more practical and internationally accepted way. Besides the lectures and seminars held within the university, I also have a chance to participate in the seminars, study tours and sightseeing trips organized by the GSL in other cities and even a research trip outside Japan.

Furthermore, I have made some good friends and learnt not only about various academic topics but also various issues on life and culture from the Japanese and other international students. When I was sick, I was amazed by the surprising and encouraging visits by professors and friends that made me recover quickly. I hope this networking and friendship will continue even after I have returned to my home country.

Laos is developing and integrating itself with the international community. There is still much for us to learn to ensure its continuous development, in particular in the field of law. Two years have passed so fast, I will never forget all the wonderful and precious memories in this Graduate School of Law. I hope I may have a chance to come to visit my beloved faculty again in the future. In short, come and experience an unforgettable memory and pursue your academic goals here in GSL, Nagoya University.

courses with approval from the Graduate School of Law Council.

### Courses

Regular courses are conducted in lecture and seminar formats. In seminars, students are expected to prepare a topic and present their findings to colleagues and faculty. Grades are assessed mainly from presentations and in class discussions.

*Note:* Almost all courses outside of the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program are conducted in Japanese.

### Master's Thesis

Students select a topic of interest in an area of law or political science and then conduct research on an independent basis under the supervision of their main supervisor. From the beginning of a master's program, there are technical courses for developing research methods and writing skills. At the end of the first year, students are required to submit a thesis progress report. The submission deadline of the thesis is ordinarily the second year of December 25. Students in the October entry submit their master's thesis by June 25.

### Internship

Our Faculty encourages an internship program which involves work-experience in the legal department of companies, legal offices, judicial offices, and international organizations. LL.M. (Modern Law) and NULS recognizes internships as a formal subject and allocates credits to it. For international students enrolled in the English-taught program, an internship program is offered as an option and involves research at the legal departments of the six enterprises affiliated to the Toyota Group Company, including Toyota Motor Corporation.

## Outline of Doctoral Program

### General Degree Requirements – Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Laws (Modern Law) and Doctor of Laws (Comparative Law)

A doctoral degree will be awarded to students who have enrolled in one of the doctoral programs at the Graduate School of Law, conducted research for three years or more under the supervision of an academic advisor, submitted an acceptable dissertation, and passed an oral defense. While there are no course requirements, a doctoral student may take courses and obtain credits.

### Independent Research Under Mentor and Doctoral Dissertation

Students should conduct independently their doctoral research under the supervision of their advisors, in close coordination with the schedule for academic writing. In November of their first and the second year, they must make a mid-term presentation once a year. During the third year, before submission of the dissertation, a doctoral candidate must make a public oral presentation of the dissertation. The student is

## Courses taught through English language Offered in the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program 2012

Subject	Course title	Credit	Instructor (professors)	Targeted students / Term offered
Academic Writing I [Compulsory]	Legal research and writing I	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu / Frank Bennett	M1 / 2nd term
Academic Writing II	Legal research and writing II	2	Ranson Paul Lege	M1 / 2nd & 1st term
Academic Writing III	Legal research and writing III	2	Carol Lawson	M1 / intensive course
Professional Studies in Contemporary Legal Disciplines	Comparative Property Law	2	Frank Bennett	M1&M2 / 1st term
Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence I	The Law and its Personnel	2	Morigiwa Yasutomo	M1&M2 / 1st term
Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence II	Uses of the Public Sphere: good practice vs. corruption	2	Morigiwa Yasutomo	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Comparative Studies in Constitutional Law	Outline of Modern Constitution	2	Ohkohchi Minori	M1&M2 / 1st term
Comparative Studies in Administrative Law	Introduction to Administrative Law	2	Inaba Kazumasa	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Professional Studies in International Law	Introduction to International Law	2	Yamagata Hideo (GSID)	M1&M2 / 1st term
Professional Studies in International Human Rights Law I	Development and Issues on Law on International Human Rights - the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	2	Maeda Naoko (Lecturer of Kobe University)	M1&M2 / intensive course
Professional Studies in International Human Rights Law II	Seminar on Human Rights and Refugee Law	2	Obata Kaoru	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Professional Studies in International Economic Law I	Studies in Law on WTO	2	Kawashima Fujio (GSID)	M1&M2 / 1st term
Professional Studies in International Economic Law II	Problems of International Economic Law	2	Mizushima Tomonori	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Comparative Studies in Civil Law I	Contract Law	2	Kagayama Shigeru (Professor of Meiji-gakuin University)	M1&M2 / intensive course
Comparative Studies in Civil Law II	Comparative Considerations of Tort Law	2	Kagayama Shigeru (Professor of Meiji-gakuin University)	M1&M2 / intensive course
Comparative Studies in Criminal Law	Development of national criminal law under the influence of foreign and international law	2	Takayama Kanako (Professor of Kyoto University)	M1 / intensive course
Comparative Studies in Judicial System	Introduction to the Civil Justice System	2	Nakamura Yoshitaka (Lecturer of Meiji-gakuin University)	M1&M2 / intensive course
Comparative Studies in Business Law I	Corporate Law I	2	Ueda Junko (Professor of Kyusyu University)	M1&M2 / intensive course / Biennial opening of a course / Open for 2012
Comparative Studies in Business Law II	Corporate Law II	2		M1&M2 / intensive course / Biennial opening of a course / Not Open for 2012
Comparative Studies in Politics II	Japanese Diplomacy and International Politics	2	Miura Satoshi	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Comparative Studies in Public Administration		2	Ushiro Fusao	M1&M2 / 1st term
Comparative Studies in Political Thought		2		M1&M2 / 2nd term / Not Open for 2012
Special Research I [Compulsory]	Tutorials	4	Each supervisor (main advisor)	M1 / One-year
Special Research II [Compulsory]	Tutorials	4	Each supervisor (main advisor)	M2 / One-year
Special Lecture and Seminar III (Business Law and Practices)	Corporate Legal Practices	1	Nakahigashi Masafumi, Hayashi Syuya	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Workshop on International Negotiation	2	Frank Bennett	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	YOMIURI SHIMBUN Special Lecture - Comparative Asian Corporate theory -	2	Reporters from Yomiuri Shimbun Tokyo main office	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Japanese Judicial Institutions	2	Mr. Ogawa & Mr. Hirano, Mr. Tanabe (Attorneys from Aichi Bar Association)	M1 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Structure of Japanese Law	2	Ohya Takehiro	M1&M2 / 1st term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Private International Law	2		M1 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars I)	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu	M1 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars II)	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu	M1&M2 / 1st term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars III)	1	Matsuura Yoshiharu	* The schedule of the above intensive courses will be notified later on the bulletin board.

### Note:

The academic year begins in October 1, 2012 and ends in September 30, 2013.

\* Autumn (2nd) term: October 1 – March 31 / Spring (1st) term: April 1 – September 30

\* One course for two credits holds 15 classes (90 minutes each).

\* One intensive course holds 15 classes (90 minutes per class) for 3–4 days.

\* GSID indicates 'Graduate School of International Development' of Nagoya University

required to submit the final draft of the dissertation to the faculty preliminary examination committee at some stage, which is to be decided in conjunction with the main supervisor. Based on the judgment of the preliminary examination committee, the Graduate School of Law Council will make a final decision as to whether to award the doctoral degree.

### The LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science

This Program conducted mainly in English has its own specific objectives and hence its own particular features as given below.

#### Features of the LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program

- Critical Discussion Sessions (CDS): It is a basic principle of

study at the doctoral level that candidates must go beyond the precise delivery of their own conclusions, however correct, and develop the ability to appraise and benefit from the research of others. Doctoral candidates are expected to exercise these skills in CDS set up on a regular basis;

- Research Management Skills Training Program: Training in the essential processes of research management, development of an overall ability and skills to carry out a continuous informative research system through managing research projects from the planning stage to the evaluation stage. These skills must be learned thoroughly during the program, with a view to enhancing the research environment in the candidate's country of origin;
- Internship/Apprenticeship Program: This is aimed towards a more thorough understanding of the Japanese legal and



## A message from a student

**Ms. Yang Xiaoping**  
**2nd year of LL.D. (Comparative**  
**Law) Program**  
**From China**



“The so-called university, is not just a building,” a famous Chinese educator once said. I like Nagoya University, because there are many talented professors here. What’s more, they have infinite patience to teach students. I really think I am so lucky to have come to Nagoya University and to be a student of Professor Nakahigashi. He is the best professor I have ever met.

I am DC 1 student majoring in corporation law .I finished my master degree in Tsinghua University in China, and came to Japan last October. How time flies, the day when I first arrived at Nagoya seems like yesterday. During this one year, I have learnt a lot. I have taken many lectures such as company law, security law, IP law, accounting, economical law, bankruptcy law, and so on, even though as a doctoral degree student, it is not compulsory for me to take any lecture. I enjoyed them very much. I think the most charming thing about Japanese universities is the seminars. During the seminars you can discuss with your supervisor and other students freely. I never thought of myself as a hard-working student; I like sleeping, shopping, delicious food— everything except study. But now I really think these activities are really a waste of time. When you have so many fantastic professors, do you have any choice but to work harder?

Beside the various lectures in law, you have many chances find out about legal practice. There are lectures by in-house advisors and lawyers. I took a lecture given by an in-house advisor working for the Toyota Group. Through the lecture I got to know about how to work as an in-house lawyer and I also learnt about Japanese corporate culture. I have taken another lecture called “Japanese juridical institutions”, which was given by Mr. Ogawa, a famous lawyer in Nagoya. Under the guidance of Mr. Ogawa, we visited Nagoya district persecutor’s office and the Aichi Bar Association. We will visit Nagoya Prison, Nagoya district court and police. After that we will visit the Japanese Supreme Court in January. There is also the chance to do an internship in a Japanese company or law firm during the summer holiday.

Are you worried that you will feel helplessness when living alone overseas? Do not worry: Okuda sensei and SOLV are here to help you to solve any problems you may have. Okuda sensei is in charge of international student affairs. She is very kind. SOLV is an organization formed by undergraduate students to help international students. You could be alone (because you there are no guarantees of a boyfriend or girlfriend) but will not be lonely. I do not know who you are, but I hope to see you in Nagoya University.

political systems. Candidates will have an opportunity to experience Japanese private and public administration first-hand to acquire an active and realistic understanding of the system through internship arrangements.

### **Leading Graduate Program has its own unique curriculum**

The Program has created a new five-year-long curriculum conducted through English combining masters and doctorate.

The master course involves classes, including core curriculum classes. About half of the intake of students (10 each year) will be overseas students. There are usually annual overseas internships or overseas training, which develop students’ ability to cope in practical environments. Furthermore, students select one Asian language for study.

The doctorate course offers an opportunity to strengthen research and organizational abilities through invitations to teachers overseas in response to student areas of interest and “On-demand practicals” for research guidance, as well as through small-scale international research conferences. Furthermore, using the human network Nagoya University has built up in its connections with other Asian countries and support institutions, and through on-hand mentoring and constant communication with assistance projects, an environment is created where research and learning can occur.

Those who complete the course can expect to be active as specialists overseas in line with their research skills. It is also presumed that they will be active in the management sections of internationally expanding companies, in the operations of legal assistance, in the planning of international assistance organizations, and in overseas governments and international institutions.

This Program accepted its first students in October 2012 (Autumn entry). The top new students receive a monthly training subsidy. For details, visit the site of:  
<http://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/project/en/Leading/index.html>



A Special Lecture given by Dr. Nguyen Anh Tuan

# Opening Up Internationally – the road to Asian Legal Networking

The University and the School have actively pursued partnering and academic exchange arrangements with overseas academic institutions. At the moment there are approximately 280 university exchange programs in Nagoya University. Beyond this, our Faculty has set up co-operative exchanges and relationships with 38 universities centering on Asia.

In 1991 the School celebrated its 40th anniversary, and money raised by graduates of the school and the local business community was used to establish an Asian Pacific Fund to promote projects relating to Asia-Pacific law and politics. These projects challenged our faculty to tackle the new project of “Legal Assistance for Asian countries” in 1998. To create a foundation for this project, on 1 April, 2000, the Faculty of Law established the Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE). The building for the center was completed in March, 2001. This was made possible by generous donations by alumni and businesses in the Chubu area given in connection with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the school. The purpose of CALE is to promote international cooperation in projects and research on Asian law and politics, as well to serve as a nucleus for the gathering and distributing of information relating to Asian legal and political systems.

Through such activities, the School maintains continuous and active relations with individual and institutional partners not only in the Asia-Pacific region but also in European countries. Also by taking part in these activities and coming into direct contact with the law and politics of various Asian countries, we learn about the legal and political cultures of those countries which naturally makes our research and education more beneficial.



Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE)

## Academic and Cooperative Exchange Agreements with Overseas Universities and Institutions

Country	Partner University/Institution
UK	† The University of Warwick (May 1985)
CHINA	† China University of Political Science and Law (Nov. 1994)
	† Fudan University (Jan. 24, 1999)
	Beijing University School of International Studies (Mar. 2000)
	† National School of Administration, Department of Law and Department of Political Science (Dec. 22, 2000)
	† East China University of Politics and Law (Feb. 2001)
	† Hainan University Law School (Mar. 19, 2010)
	† Renmin University of China School of Law (2010)
	Xiamen University School of Law (2012)
VIETNAM	The Institute of State and Law (Jul. 1995)
	† Hanoi Law University (Dec. 1999)
	† Vietnam National University-Ho Chi Minh City- College of Law (Dec. 1999) → Ho Chi Minh City University of Law
CAMBODIA	† Phnom Penh, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences (Jan. 1998) → The Royal University of Law and Economics (conversion in 2003) (Feb. 27, 2004 renewal of student exchange memorandum)
MONGOLIA	† National University of Mongolia School of Law (Apr. 23, 2000)
UZBEKISTAN	† Tashkent State Institute of Law (Aug. 2, 2000)
	† Samarkand State University Faculty of Law (Jul. 31, 2000)
	† University of World Economics and Diplomacy (Aug. 3, 2000)
TAIWAN	† National Taiwan University College of Law (Dec. 21, 2000)
	† National Chengchi University College of Law (Dec. 22, 2000)
	Soochow University School of Law (Jun. 5, 2006)
	Chung Cheng University (2010)
LAOS	† National University of Laos (Apr. 9, 2001)
CANADA	University of Victoria Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives (Feb. 2002)
AUSTRIA	† Johannes Kepler University Linz, Faculty of Law (Feb. 13, 2003)
SWEDEN	† Faculty of Law, University of Lund (Jun. 10, 2003)
USA	Wisconsin Law School (Jun. 10, 2003)
	† Green Mountain College (Nov. 2007)
GERMANY	The University of Regensburg Faculty of Law (Mar. 2, 2004)
HUNGARY	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Legal Studies (Feb. 2004)
KOREA	† Seoul National University College of Law (Apr. 2005)
	† School of Social Sciences, Sung Kyun Kwan University (Oct. 23, 2005)
	† University of Seoul School of Law (Apr. 29, 2008)
KAZAKHSTAN	† Kazakh University of the Humanities and Law (Mar. 2004)
FRANCE	L'Universite Pantheon-Assas Paris II (Jul. 28, 2006)
	L'Universite Paul Cezanne Aix-Marseille III (Nov. 7, 2006)
Campus Asia Project:	Nagoya University Graduate School of Law (Japan), Law School of Renmin University of China (China), Law School and College of Social Sciences of Sungkyunkwan University (Korea), Tsinghua University School of Law (China), Koguan Law School of Shanghai Jiao Tong University (China), Seoul National University School of Law (Korea)
Agreement (August 7, 2012)	

† Tuition is exempted for exchange students from/to these universities and/or institutes.



# Students of the World Unite!

As we enter the 21st Century, people are becoming more conscious of their global connections. In the Graduate School and School of Law, we have currently 172 international students from 23 different countries (as of November 2013). Scholastic exchanges with overseas partner universities are an important element in the education of our students and the enhancement of our scholarships. The number of Japanese students of our School spending time studying abroad at the partner universities overseas has been increasing. Each year, overseas partner universities also send a number of short-term exchange students under the Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE).

Along with the individual-level study abroad program, our School is active in offering both inbound and outbound

exchange students various study tours. Our one-week study tour to overseas partner institutions, which began in 2000 has taken law students to Mongolia, China, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Cambodia, Austria, Taiwan, Laos, Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam, Paris France, Poland in 2008 and London & Essex in UK in 2010.

In 2001 the International University Exchange (IUE) Seminar was set up as a pioneering exchange activity in our university to bring outside exchange students to our School for two weeks. In that year 13 students from the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), Cambodia, were invited to the IUE Seminar. The seminar's theme was "Understanding the Japanese Legal System & Its Role in Legal Assistance to Cambodia". In 2005, the second IUE



Study Trip to National Diet in Tokyo (Jan. 2013)



International students with Mr. OHASHI Masaharu, Supreme Court Judge (Jan. 2013 at the Supreme Court of Japan)

## Overseas students enrolled in Graduate School of Law & School of Law (as of Oct 2012)

	Graduate Program (Academics)		Graduate Program (Modern Law)		Comparative Law Program (conducted mainly in English)						Research Student			Campus Asia Program		Exchange Student			NUPACE Exchange Student			Undergraduate		ECIS Japanese Trainees	Total
	Master	Doctor	Master	Doctor	April Entry		Oct Entry			Graduate			Special Graduate Student	Special Research Under-graduate Student	Special Research Graduate Student	Special Graduate Student	Special Research Under-graduate Student	Special Research Graduate Student	Special Graduate Student	Special Research Under-graduate Student	Private	G30			
					Master	Doctor	Leading Graduate Schools	Master English	Master Japanese	Doctor	JDS JICA	Private											Under-graduate		
China		2	7		4	6				2	2	3	11		5				1	1	2	3			49
Korea		1										1		1	4							3			10
Taiwan		3										3	1			1									8
Uzbekistan					6	1	1	2	3	9	2	1											3		28
Cambodia					6	3		3	1	3	3		1												20
Vietnam					7			1	2		3									1					14
Mongolia									3													1			4
Laos					5	1		2			1														9
Myanmar					4	1					2														7
Thailand					1			1																	2
Malaysia																						2			2
Tajikistan						1																			1
USA																					1	1			2
Sweden																				2					2
UK																					1				1
Austria																					1				1
Germany																					1				1
France							1													2	1				4
Hungary						1																			1
Madagascar						1																			1
Turkey						1																1			2
Poland					1		1																		2
Singapore																						1			1
	0	6	7	0	34	16	3	9	9	14	13	8	13	1	9	0	1	0	1	5	8	6	9	0	172

from 23 countries

Seminar sponsored by ACCU (the Asia/ Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO) was held with 15 students from RULE Cambodia, the National University of Laos and Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam. In the same year, nine students from RULE, Tashkent State Institute of Law, Uzbekistan and the Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam were invited to the JASMIN IUE Seminar, sponsored by JASSO, the Mizuho International Association and Nagoya University. In 2007, our School organized the fourth IUE Seminar with financial support from the CALE Fund, inviting the students from the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Uzbekistan, the Soochow University School of Law, Taiwan and the Royal University of Cambodia (RULE).

The IUE Seminar at our School has been continued and developed to be an official curriculum of both programs of the Global 30 International Social Sciences Program and the Campus Asia Program, in strong cooperation with the overseas partner institutions of Seoul University, Sungkyunkwan University in Korea, Renmin University of China, Tsinghua University and Shanghai Jiao Tong University in China, and Tamasaat University in Thailand. The IUE provides students of the Global 30 and the students from these partner universities with opportunities to discover and experience student life in Japan, to interact with students from other Asian countries, to brush up international sense and to create international networks with the study mates of IUE.

These students exchange programs result in the promotion of exchanges among students from partner universities and our law students.

As shown above, our School has become active in enhancing the level and intensity of international exchange. With the aim of taking advantage of these opportunities for cross-cultural exchange, the School of Law Volunteers (SOLV) was set up as a student association in 1999. SOLV is an outreach organization, helping international students adjust to life at Nagoya University and building up relationships between international students and Japanese students. SOLV activities range from hosting cross-cultural parties, holding study groups to learn more about the international students' home countries, offering assistance in coordinating School of Law International Student Exchange activities such as our annual ski trip.



Farewell Party for international students organized by SOLV (March 25, 2012)

## A message from a student



*Mr. Otsubo Hironori*  
*Undergraduate 4th year student*  
*From Japan*

I am a Japanese undergraduate student in the School of Law at Nagoya University. Sharing my campus life with many foreign students was not just busy but was fruitful. I studied politics and read many books, discussed social problems with classmates, visited Laos and Uzbekistan, held lots of parties with many friends every season, and joined some public courses along with foreign students. Sometimes I helped foreign students and at other times my foreign friends helped me. These experiences encouraged me to open my mind to various ways of thinking and ways of life. Honestly speaking, I would like to write out all of my feelings during my student life, but since space is limited, I will focus on one point. When I look back at my valuable campus life, I notice a turning point that made me improve myself radically. This turning point was in my first year.

Ever since when I was a freshman, I have belonged to the School of Law Volunteers "SOLV", which is a student group that aims to facilitate cultural exchange and help the daily lives of foreign students. When I was in charge of a small party in 2009, I had many opportunities to talk with foreign students. However, at that time, I was not able to build good relationships with them because I was a little bit shy. It was difficult for me to communicate with foreigners because of my poor English and my feeling of inferiority. After the party, I reflected on how to build good relationships with them, and made up my mind not to be shy! After that, I tried to communicate with my friends in English even if I could not understand everything they said. This approach made my speaking skills better because I was able to copy how to speak from others and phrases from my friends. I think this experience has been the most important of my four years of student life on this campus.

My student life will come to an end in 30 days. However, my relationship with my foreign friends will last forever, and I will try to keep in touch with them. I have many photos and many memories to remind me of my student life. I am personally very happy to be a member of the School of Law at Nagoya University. I want to say thank you very much to my teachers and friends.



# *The Book Stops Here!*

## *– Library and computer facilities*

### **Our Law Faculty Library**

Our Law Faculty Library, which is located inside the Law School building, contains approximately 200,000 volumes, including some 82,000 in foreign languages. (An additional 940 Japanese issued periodicals and 100 foreign periodicals in the field of Law and Political Science are available at the Nagoya University Library.) The Law Faculty Library, along with other satellite collections within the University, is covered by the university-wide OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) system and, for older books, the comprehensive card catalog housed in the Nagoya University Library.

### **University Network**

Internet access is available to students of the University through a University-wide wireless network, which extends to student study carrels in the Graduate School of Law.

Elsewhere on campus, open-access terminals for limited use are available in the Law Faculty Library and the Nagoya University Library, and PC terminals are available in a Computer Room in the Graduate School of Law, where printing facilities are also available with the use of rechargeable copy cards that can be purchased on campus.

### **Lexis/Nexis Legal Database**

The Graduate School of Law carries an institutional subscription to the Lexis/Nexis online legal database service, under which both undergraduate and postgraduate students may apply for access. No fee is charged to the student. Lexis training is provided in the first year through the required subject Academic Writing I.



### **Nagoya University Library**

The Nagoya University Library (NUL) processes all library materials and maintains the unified catalog of all books in the university. It also offers circulation and reference services, including inter-library loans, photocopying, and computer-based information retrieval. In the Library building there are approximately 2,770,000 volumes of books, 5,580 journal titles and 8,400 electronic journal titles which are accessible via the internet from within the University's network domain. All library materials are accessible on open shelving except for special collections and microform materials. Circulation is managed by an ID card system and book detection system. For language education and other educational and research purposes, the Library has access to satellite TV channels, including CNN news, CCTVa, and KBSa. There are 1,000 reading desks in the open-stack area. A large group study space, seminar rooms, an information corner, and an audio-visual room are also provided.

The Library is open from 8:45 to 22:00, Monday through Friday, and from 8:45 to 17:00 on Saturday, Sunday and national holidays. The library is closed on certain days for stack maintenance. Admission to the facilities and borrowing are controlled through the ID card issued to students and members of academic staff. The Library website is the central access point for electronic materials, which are a particularly important resource for students working with non-Japanese materials. Refer to the NUL website: [http://www.nul.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index\\_e.html](http://www.nul.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index_e.html)



Nagoya University Library

# Mi casa Su casa

## – Information for international students

### Educational Assistance & Extra Curricular Activities

#### Peer tutoring

All international students are eligible to receive tutoring by a Japanese graduate or undergraduate student in the Japanese language or in their field of study for a total of 90 hours, for the first year from the time of enrolment in our School. Home students who support an overseas classmate as a tutor receive a modest allowance from the University in recognition of their contribution. Information about tutoring arrangements will be made to supervising professors, who in turn should inform their supervisees.

#### Advising and Consultation Services

##### Academic Advisor

Every international student enrolled in the Graduate School of Law is assigned an academic advisor. The role of the academic advisor is to supervise the research and study of his or her students during tutorial meetings and to provide general academic guidance.

##### Consultation Services for International Students

The University provides counseling and guidance to help students deal with problems they may face. The University Students' Counseling Office offers advice on general matters. The International Student Advising Office (ISA) of Nagoya University gives international students advice on general matters related to study, research and daily life. On top of this, there are foreign student advisors attached to each faculty in the University, who provide support to international students on a daily basis in specific matters such as enrolment, study, and research at each faculty.

#### Extra Curricular Activities

There are various extracurricular exchange activities for international students at the Graduate School of Law. Every year, a field study trip is organized to give international students an opportunity to have better understanding of Japanese legal system, history, culture and natural beauty of Japan: a trip to the Hiroshima Atomic Memorial Museum, to the Tokyo Supreme Court and National Diet, the Nagasaki Atomic Memorial Museum, to the Chirun Peace Museum, which displays articles left by the "Kamikaze Suicide Squad" and some historical places in Kagoshima prefecture, to Okinawa, to learn about the horrific history in this region through a visit to the Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum and to the religious place of "Koyasan" to know deeply Japanese history and culture.

The GSL International Students Exchange Ski Training Program has been held every year since 1999 in February to the north of Aichi Prefecture. It is very popular among our overseas students. Students can also freely use the sports facilities at the University. Information on the use of the indoor pool and tennis courts can be obtained from the University web-site (in Japanese only); [http:// www.htc.nagoya-u.ac.jp/](http://www.htc.nagoya-u.ac.jp/).



Visit to Osu commercial area in Nagoya

### Language Studies

#### Japanese Language Studies

The Education Center for International Students of Nagoya University (ECIS) offers the following courses in Japanese language free of charge. (Refer to the ECIS website: <http://www.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/japanese/gaiyo.html>)

##### 1. University-Wide Japanese Language Program

University-Wide Japanese Language Programs are open to all international students, including non-degree students, researchers and faculty members of Nagoya University who want to learn Japanese.

#### Standard Courses in Japanese/Intensive courses in Japanese

The Standard Courses meet for five 90-minute sessions every week, and are offered at eight different levels. The Intensive Courses meet for ten 90-minute sessions every week, and are offered at four levels. Terms for these courses are 12 weeks long.

#### Online Japanese Courses

The course is for those who cannot attend classroom sessions due to time constraints. The materials are distributed on the net. Only those who have access to the campus network, and who can use Japanese on their terminals can enroll in this course. Details can be found on the ECIS web-site.

#### Kanji

Kanji classes are for those learners who are unsure about how to go about overcoming the kanji roadblock by themselves. Learners may enroll in 100, 300, or 1,000 kanji-level courses irrespective of their placement in Standard/Intensive Japanese courses.

### Introductory Lectures in Japanese Studies

Introductory Lectures entail beginning level content courses. Issues in Japanese culture, international relations and linguistics are discussed in Japanese mostly in lecture format. The classes aim at developing Japanese proficiency in addition providing knowledge about Japan, its culture and language. These courses are conducted in Japanese. Students need to have the proficiency comparable to Level Two certificate (*Nihongo Noryoku Shiken*).

### 2. Special Japanese Program

The ECIS offers two other intensive Japanese training courses for students who hold a *Monbukagakusho* (MEXT) (embassysponsored and university-sponsored) scholarship. One course is the Training Course in the Japanese Language for MEXT Research Students and Teacher Training Students, which last for half a year. The other is the Training Course in Japanese Language and Culture for MEXT Japanese Studies Students, which lasts for twelve months. Further details on these courses are available from the ECIS.

*Note:* Spoken and written Japanese is the most common medium of expression in both academic studies and everyday life. Students are strongly encouraged to study Japanese both before and after coming to Japan.

### Learning Other Foreign Languages

In addition to Japanese, the Graduate School of Language and Cultures offers courses in language studies; English, German, Korean, French, Indonesian, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, Greek, Latin, Esperanto, Italian, Ainu, and Portuguese. Students and foreign researchers affiliated with Nagoya University may enroll in these courses free of charge.



GSL international students at Norikura Ski Trip (February 2012)



GSL international students visiting the Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Atomic Bomb Dome (March 11, 2012)

## Financial Information

### Tuition Costs

The fees for the academic session in 2007 are as follows (in Japanese Yen);

#### Entrance exam fee

Undergraduate	¥17,000
Postgraduate	¥30,000
Research Student	¥9,800

#### Registration fee

Undergraduate & Postgraduate	¥282,000
Research Student	¥84,600

#### Tuition fee

Undergraduate & Postgraduate (per year)	¥535,800
Research Student (six months)	¥178,200
	(monthly ¥29,700)

### Fee Exemptions

Independently financed undergraduate and graduate students with excellent academic records who are in need of financial assistance may be considered for a half or full exemption from tuition fees. However, applicants should note that such exemptions are granted only in exceptional circumstances.

### Living Costs in Nagoya

Living in Nagoya is less expensive than in Tokyo, the capital city of Japan. Generally speaking, however, the cost of living in Japan is very high. The current basic cost of living is estimated at about ¥110,000 (Japanese yen) per month for the Nagoya area (excluding tuition and other school fees).



## Scholarships

At present, government and semi-governmental organizations offer the following scholarship programs.

### **MEXT Scholarship**

The Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (*Monbukagakusho*: MEXT) offers a scholarship to international students who wish to study in Japan. At Nagoya University, 315 students are now studying under the MEXT Scholarship Program and 47 under foreign government scholarship programs, while 1,249 students are self-supporting (as of May 1, 2012). Outside of Japan, information concerning the MEXT Scholarship Program may be obtained from any local Japanese Embassy/Consulate.

### **Short-term JASSO Exchange Program**

A scholarship for studying at our University as an exchange student in the NUPACE (Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange) is available from the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO). The scholarship targets those students enrolled in universities which have concluded academic and students exchange agreements with Nagoya University. The scholarship may cover the costs of three to twelve months of study. Prospective applicants are advised to first make enquiries at their home institution concerning NUPACE and the availability of the JASSO scholarship and other sources of financial aid.

### **Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS)**

The JDS program offers a fully-funded scholarship to applicants from a number of target countries in Asia that are receiving development assistance from the Japanese Government. This program was first established under the initiative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Japan in the 1999-2000 fiscal year. Its objective is to promote human resource development in these countries by offering opportunities to prospective researchers, government officials, and other persons seen to have the potential to play leadership roles in their country's development. The scholarship covers the full costs of study toward a Master's degrees at a Japanese university.

Every year we accept around 14 students under the JDS program from targeted countries, which include Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Myanmar, and China. Currently 40 JDS students (as of October 2012) are enrolled in our Graduate School. Those who are interested in studying at our School under the JDS program are advised to contact a local branch office of the Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) or a Japanese embassy/ consulate.

### **Financial Aid for Self-supporting Students**

Approximately 50 private foundations offer limited financial assistance to international students currently enrolled in Nagoya University. However, applicants are advised not to rely upon securing such financial aid after arrival, due to the

## My Study Life in Nagoya University



*Ms. Nay Chi Oo  
2nd year of LL.D.  
(Comparative Law) Program  
From Myanmar*

I am currently a 2<sup>nd</sup> year doctoral student and originally a prosecutor in Myanmar. While I was working as a prosecutor in Myanmar, I had a dream of studying abroad to gain further study through LL.M and LL.D degrees. I particularly wanted to go to the Graduate School of Law (GSL), Nagoya University which is one of the most prestigious universities in Japan. Nagoya University itself is one of the top research institutions where the students can do research with very high standards and productive results.

My dream came true in 2007 when I received the Monbukagakusho (MEXT) Scholarship, and I then started my life as a student in Nagoya University in April 2008. At the outset as a Monbusho student, I studied the Japanese language for six months and after that, I did research for another six-months under the supervision of my professor. Then I entered into a master's program at the GSL, Nagoya University for two more years and I am now currently doing research as a 2<sup>nd</sup> year doctoral student.

After entering GSL in Nagoya University, I realized that in my study life here I would have fruitful results from research for the LL.M thesis and would have them as well for an LL.D dissertation since the professors have comprehensive knowledge and experience in their specialized subjects. Moreover, the Nagoya University organized a variety of special lectures by inviting legal experts and foreign professors to suit the students' interests.

The GSL also supports major law websites, such as, LexisNexis, Westlaw, Hein Online and Jstor and so on, offering crucial data for the students' research. Additionally, the students can easily access the university libraries, which can be found in every faculty. The law library at the GSL with its variety of updated law-related materials for students' research is particularly useful. Furthermore, in doing research, the students have no worries about different citation styles as there is a free, easy-to-use tool, Zotero, to help them collect, organize, cite, and share their research sources. It is available to students as they work.

Last, but by no means least, the foreign student advisor's office is always ready to give assistance to the international students so they do not face any difficulties during their stay in Japan. This makes things very convenient for all international students by taking away barriers. I am very pleased to study in GSL, and so I would like to say to any potential applicants: "please do come and study here in GSL, Nagoya University where you will have no barriers in your study lives. Best luck to everyone with your bright future and careers."

limited number of such grants and scholarships for international students. Nagoya University itself has no internal financial aid or scholarship funds available. International students must, therefore, plan to have sufficient funds to cover all expenses required for studying in Japan at least for their first year of study.

## Accommodation

New students from abroad are generally accommodated in one of the university international residences for a maximum period of half a year, after which they move on to other accommodation as described below. However, despite our best endeavors to ensure all international students obtain comfortable accommodation, due to the limited number of places available in each housing category, students cannot be guaranteed their first choice of accommodation in every case. Applications for the other forms of accommodation given below (except for private housing) should be made through the International Affairs Division of the University administrative office.

### University Residences

Nagoya University provides three dormitories for international students: the International Residence Higashiyama (on Higashiyama campus), the Foreign Students House (off campus), the International Ohmeikan House (off campus), International Residence Yamate and the International Residence Myoken just opened in October 2011 (10 minutes on foot to Higashiyama Campus). As the number of international students exceeds the capacity available so we can only provide a limited number of places, mostly to newcomers, for a maximum period of half a year.

(Refer to: <http://www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/academics/daily-life/housing>)

### International Student Center

There is another dormitory called the International Student Center, which was established through the collaboration of the local governments of Nagoya City and Aichi Prefecture. Its goal is to accommodate overseas students studying at universities in Aichi Prefecture and to promote exchanges between these students and local residents.

### Renting Private Housing

Generally in Nagoya, the monthly rent for an unfurnished, one bedroom apartment with kitchenette, toilet, and bath ranges between 40,000 yen and 60,000 yen for single room, depending on location, size and amenities. A security deposit and a key money payment, both of which are approximately two months' rent are also required at the time the contract is signed. Since the apartment's are usually not furnished, students have to purchase all household appliances and utensils themselves, such as refrigerator, heater, furniture, pots and pans, and cutlery. It should be noted that good quality and inexpensive accommodation is not easily obtained in Nagoya.

### Public Housing

Public housing provided by Nagoya City is available for international students who wish to live with their families. The rent is reasonable and has enough space for whole families.

### Company Housing

A limited amount of company housing for international students has been made available mostly for single students.

## Medical Assistance & Personal Accident Insurance

### Insurance Overview

International students who hold a "College Student" visa are required to join the "National Health Insurance (JNHI\*)" scheme, under which medical treatment can be obtained at about 30% of the normal charge. Students of Nagoya University are also required to participate in the "Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for Students Pursuing Education and Research". The premium for this scheme is 950 yen for a one-year policy and 1,700 yen for a two-year policy. The insurance covers physical injury or damage caused as a result of sudden and unexpected accidents while engaged in education or research at the university or by accidents that occur while commuting to one's school or when in transit between school facilities.

\* Japan National Health Insurance (JNHI)

JNHI is a national insurance scheme administered through each local government and funded by participants' premiums, with subsidies from both the national and prefecture governments. Premiums vary, depending on such factors as the applicant's annual income and number of dependents. International students, however, may apply for a reduction of the premium at the time of application by declaring that they have not received any income during the previous year. Generally speaking, the premium for international students is approximately 12,220 yen per year, depending upon the policies adopted by the local government where the insured resides. The JNHI policy covers around 70% of the cost of general medical and dental care and hospitalization.

### On-campus Medical Assistance

The Health Administration Office on the Nagoya University campus provides first-contact medical services, such as health check-ups, psychiatric counseling, health advice, and first aid treatment for students, researchers and staff of the University. In cases that require further treatment, the office will recommend an appropriate hospital.

## Part-Time Work

International students wishing work on a part-time basis are required to apply for permission to participate in activities which is not included in their visa status. Students working without this permit, and those who fail to follow the regulations pertaining to the permit, will be fined, and in some cases, deported. The maximum hours of work, where per-

mission has been granted, are 28 hours per week for degree-seeking undergraduate and graduate students, and 14 hours per week for research students. (In case that research students pursue research on a particular topic under the supervision of their advisors, they will be permitted to work the same hours as degree-seeking students.) During official university long vacations, all students with permits may work a maximum of 8 hours per day.



Graduation ceremony for the students of Comparative Law Program (October Entry), held in September 25, 2012

## Internship at a Japanese Company

**Mr. Bakhrom Rakhimov**  
2nd year of LL.M.  
(Comparative Law) Program  
From Uzbekistan



Hello everybody. My name is Bakhrom, I am from Uzbekistan. Currently I am in the Nagoya University graduate school of law, where I am a second year master student and my major is corporate law. In October 2011, I came to Japan to study for my master degree, which is my first experience ever of living in a foreign country. Since I came to Japan I have been very often pleased by the politeness, hospitality and kindness of Japanese people. Because of this, I went for the internship in Aisin Seiki Co. in order to learn more about Japanese corporate law while at the same time experiencing Japanese corporate culture.

My internship duration was two weeks in Aisin Seiki Corporation's public relations department, located in Kariya city. The two weeks passed very quickly, perhaps because it was a very interesting and exciting experience for me, with a very efficient and attractive schedule of presentations, interviews, works and tours during the two weeks.

The first day there was a general introduction about Aisin Seiki Corporation, its business and ambitious. During this I reviewed several magazines and saw corporate profile videos. Also, during my internship I had several meetings with the legal department, corporate auditor department, corporate planning department, Intellectual Property department and board of corporate auditors' members. During these meetings these department members kindly explained to me their main functions. They also patiently answered all questions that interested me about their work.

Moreover, I had two tours in the Aisin plants. The first tour was in the "Advics" brake system Kariya Plant and the second was in the Nishio Engine Components Plant. During these tours I was impressed by the production lines of these plants where I saw many robotic machines. As well as this, I had a tour in the Aisin Technical Academy, where Japanese and Foreign workers have training programs. In the Aisin Technical Academy I was very surprised by the clean, neat and enjoyable living and working conditions of the workers, where all conveniences are included during their training. Also that there were no contractual obligation for the workers to reciprocate for the welfare and benefits that the corporation provided them. Finally, in the end I made a

final presentation about my two weeks internship in the corporation where I evaluated all events such as meetings and tours and shared my final impressions about internship to the public department staff members.

During these two weeks one of the things that I have noticed is the collectivism in the Japanese corporate culture working environment. I did not notice anyone working to achieve their own personal aims on a personal basis. Rather it seems to me that all the corporation employees are working to reach one goal on a collective basis. For instance, even if workers do different projects, they are often cooperating with each other by sharing ideas and opinions of each other. Even me, an inexperienced student, was asked for an opinion several times about different issues. I suppose that this cohesiveness of workers in the corporations has contributed much to the great economical development goals that Japan achieved within a relatively short period in the past. Now I can say that this effective team working tradition is helping to do work faster, generate greater ideas and inspire enthusiasm among workers.

This sense of a one team working environment you can feel even during lunch hour where many workers generally eat together and chat about different themes. Also, one more example where we can see this is when I left work at the corporation at 5:30 pm each day, when the main working hours were finished. In accordance with the Japanese tradition I used to say to all the other remaining employees *お先にしつれいします* which means I apologize for leaving you early. Even here we can see a strong sense of cohesiveness in that I say pardon for not contributing to the same goal with the same amount of effort as the others.

The internship in Aisin Seiki Co. expended my knowledge about Japanese corporate law. It also gave me an unforgettable impression and experience in how to work effectively with the sense of one team. Moreover I was lucky enough to work in the Japanese corporate culture environment and to see it from within. I am very grateful to all Aisin Seiki Co. workers, especially the Public Relation department team and the head of the department, Yuki Shibata San, for their kindness, generosity and patient during my internship. Also I would like to express my deep appreciation to the International students department head, Okuda Sensei, and my supervisor Nakahigashi Sensei for their help before, during and after my internship in the Aisin Seiki Co. Because of all these people, I have only the best positive memories about this internship that I am going to bring back with me to my country Uzbekistan.





# Application & Admission for International Students

## Graduate School of Law

### Before You Apply

Since students will receive classes through the language required in each program and will write a master's thesis under the guidance of their supervisors, an adequate level of language and the ability to complete a master's thesis about a particular research topic within two years after enrolling in our Graduate School is required. It is necessary, therefore, in the recruitment process for the candidate to indicate a concrete research topic that they have in mind for writing their thesis. This concrete research topic should be indicated in the 'Research Plan' section of the application form. Candidates should write about the challenges of this topic, their own awareness of it, details about it, and the method to be used for progressing with the research.

As graduate-level instruction involves direct supervision by a member of academic staff, applications that demonstrate knowledge of the staff and programs of the Faculty will be favored over those that do not. To help with the specification of research topics, visit the Faculty page on the website of our School. Applicants should also pay particular attention to the supervision burdens of the Faculty in their intended area of study. Information in regard to this is available in the Faculty page of our website.

All applicants should be aware that admission to heavily subscribed areas is particularly competitive.

### Master's Programs

To be eligible for admission to the graduate programs, applicants are required to satisfy the threshold qualifications\* and pass an examination. Each program has its own application requirements and procedures.

\* Those who wish to apply for admission to master's program must, in principle, have completed a 16-year curriculum of school education by March or October of the year of anticipated enrolment.

### Doctoral Programs

Application to the doctoral program requires in most cases the completion of the master's program, submission of a master's thesis deemed by the Faculty to be of qualifying level and the successful completion of an oral examination. Japanese language proficiency is in most cases required for the doctoral programs. Applicants are reminded that completion of the master's program at our Graduate School does not constitute automatic admission to the doctoral program.

### Conditions Applicable to Each Program

Each program has its own conditions for application. For details of specific conditions applicable to each graduate program, contact the Student Affairs Section of the Administrative Office of our School.

### *LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science*

#### • English-taught program

This program, with English as the main language, is designed for international students, mainly from Asian countries. Entrants are accepted in April and in October\*.

For the April entry, applications will be accepted both in September and in January.

Titled "Training the Next Generation of Top Asian Legalists: from Self-reliance to Networking", the Program of October entry has its own application procedure. (Visit the website of: <http://gsl-nagoya-u.net/admissions/llm-applications/>)

The selection of students will be made through document screening and an interview, all of which is conducted in English.

#### • Japanese-taught program (October Entry only)

In keeping with the goals set out in the establishment of the 'Legal Education through Japanese classes,' the targeted students will be those who have completed over 3 years study at one of the Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law (See page 3.) and who have completed their university education in law and politics.

### *LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science*

This program, mainly conducted in English, is designed for international students who have completed a master's program in the field of law and politics. This program accepts entrants in April and in October\*.

For the April entry, applications will be accepted in January. The selection will be made through a master's thesis examination, documents screening and an interview.

\* The October entry for the above programs for Comparative Law Programs have their own specific application process with a limited number of candidate places reserved for entrants receiving financing from the MEXT Scholarship. Applicants to these places are restricted to candidates from partner universities of our School that have a close relationship with us through the Legal Assistance Project.

### *Five-year Doctoral Program for Academics*

#### • The first stage of a Doctoral Program

Applicants are selected by means of a written examination in Japanese, an English language test (depending on the applicant's major), and an oral examination in Japanese, which is held at the beginning of February. A written examination is conducted in the applicant's main area of study and, depending on the applicant's major, in the legal system of Japan, public law, or political science. Applications are accepted in early January.

#### • The second stage of a Doctoral Program

Students of the first stage of the doctoral program may proceed to its second (final) stage upon successful completion.



Entrance Ceremony (Oct. 5, 2012)

tion of their master's thesis written in Japanese and passing the special entrance examination for non-Japanese students, which includes an examination of a master's thesis, a foreign language test and an oral examination in Japanese.

#### **LL.M. (Modern Law) Applied Program in Law and Politics**

A special selection for non-Japanese applicants expecting to conduct studies in Japanese is available in this program. The special selection is made through document screening, a written examination and an interview, all in Japanese. Applications are accepted in September and in January.

#### **LL.D. (Modern Law) Applied Program in Law and Politics for Professionals**

This program is primarily designed for those who are currently working as experts in the administrative, political, legal, or business world and are able to complete the doctoral program while still employed. A special selection for foreign applicants is not available for this program.

#### **Five-year Leading Graduate Program: Cross-Border Legal Institution Design**

This program is inviting applicants who have an excellent command of English, have demonstrated academic excellence in law and/or political science in their home jurisdiction, have a strong interest in Asia, along with objective insights into diverse cultures and groups, an ability to develop sound research proposals and strong motivation to master an Asian language.

For details, visit the website of: <http://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/project/en/Leading/index.html>

## **School of Law**

### **General Program**

To be eligible for the undergraduate programs, foreign applicants must satisfy the threshold qualifications and pass the entrance examination. A special entrance examination is available for self-supporting foreign applicants.

Those who wish to apply for admission to the undergraduate program must have completed or be expecting to complete a 12 year curriculum of school education by March of the year of anticipated enrolment.

Foreign applicants who plan to study at their own expense must take the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students and the relevant undergraduate entrance examination held by the Nagoya

University School of Law.

Information concerning application procedures and entrance examinations can be obtained from:

- Admission Division Student Affairs Department Nagoya University Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-01, Japan Tel: +81-52-789-2183

General information concerning the 'Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU)' can be obtained from the Japanese Embassy or Consulate in the applicant's country or from the following website:

- The Information Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) JASSO website: [http://www2.jasso.go.jp/index\\_e.html](http://www2.jasso.go.jp/index_e.html)

### **Online Application and Admissions System for G30 Program**

Details of Admissions System for the Undergraduate International G30 Program at Nagoya University are available on the website of: [http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=991&Itemid=1302](http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=991&Itemid=1302)

## **Research Students**

The university offers an irregular student status of "research student" (*kenkyu-sei*) who independently pursue the study of a specific subject in the School and the Graduate School of Law, outside of our degree programs. Students who wish to be associated with the School as research students may consult with the Student Affairs section of the School. In advance of applying, applicants must obtain the agreement of a faculty advisor in their field. The application form is downloadable from the GSL website: <http://gsl.nagoya-u.net/admission/>.

Research students are admitted two times each year, in April and in October, and the number of places is limited according to available space and the burden on our research facilities. Applications are accepted in three rounds, with deadlines falling on the last working day of June, on the latest working day on or before December 24, and on the last working day of February.

*Note:* This status is most commonly used as a preliminary step toward sitting a graduate entrance examination.



Campus in Autumn

# Faculty Members 2012

(Graduated schools and awarded degrees, field of specialty and research interest)  
Visit the website of GSL "FACULTY" for details: <http://gsl-nagoya-u.net/faculty/>

## <Department of Combined Graduate Program>

### **Prof. AIKYO Masanori**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

#### **\*Vietnamese Law, Constitutional Law**

1. History of Vietnamese constitutional law
2. Legal assistance (law and development)

### **Assoc. Prof. Frank BENNETT**

JD from UCLA School of Law, B.A. from University of California (Berkeley)

#### **\*Comparative Law (Japan)**

**Comparative Law (property, secured claims and related aspects of civil procedure)**

### **Assoc. Prof. FURUKAWA Nobuhiko**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

#### **\*Criminal Law**

1. The Theory of Criminal Negligence

### **Assoc. Prof. HARADA Ayako**

LL.D., Kyoto University

#### **\*Sociology of law**

1. Socio-legal analysis on the current system dealing with children and family issues
2. Comparative study of such system working in Japan and in the United States

### **Assoc. Prof. HAYASHI Shuya**

Completed Dr. course work in Kyoto University Graduated School of Law, LL.M. from Kyoto University

#### **\*Competition Law**

1. Competition law and policy
2. Trade regulation law (electricity and telecommunication)

### **Prof. ICHIHASHI Katsuya**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

#### **\*Administrative Law**

1. Administrative remedy
2. Law on self-administration of local governments

### **Prof. INABA Kazumasa**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

#### **\*Administrative Law**

1. Reformation of administrative law in the age of Deregulation
2. Legal limitation on privatization
3. Broadcast law in the US and Japan

### **Prof. ISHII Mitsuki**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

#### **\*Legal History (France)**

1. History of penal reform in eighteenth-century France
2. Law and society in the time of the French revolution
3. Institutions and royal ritual of the Old Regime

### **Prof. JIMBO Fumio**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

#### **\*Legal History (Japan)**

1. Tokugawa Law

### **Assoc. Prof. KANG Dongkook**

Doctor of Laws with the Honor of Highest from the University of Tokyo (Dr.), Graduate School of Seoul National University (M.A.), Seoul National University (B.A.)

#### **\*History of East Asian Political Thought**

1. Nationalism and Colonialism in East Asia
2. Conceptual History in East Asia

### **Prof. MARUYAMA Emiko**

LL.B. from Tohoku University

#### **\*Civil law, Law on Consumer**

1. Contract law
2. Consumer protection

### **Prof. MASUDA Tomoko**

LL.D from Nagoya University, M.A. from Aoyama Gakuin University

#### **\*Political History (Japan)**

1. Constitutional Emperor system
2. Ultra nationalism in modern Japan

### **Assoc. Prof. MATSUNAKA Manabu**

LL.M. from Osaka University

#### **\*Corporate Law, Economic Analysis of Law**

1. Rule making of takeover regulation
2. Law on equity finance
3. Regulation of control shareholders private benefit

### **Prof. MATSUURA Yoshiharu**

LL.M. from Osaka University, LL.M. from Yale Law School

#### **\*Legal Informatics, History of Legal Thoughts, Jurisprudence**

1. Application of information technology to legal analysis
2. Development of "Science of Law" in 19th century America
3. Invention of legal skills for social change

### **Prof. MIZUSHIMA Tomonori**

LL.D. from Kyoto University

#### **\*International public law**

1. Jurisdictional Immunity of Foreign States
2. WTO law
3. International investment law

### **Prof. MIURA Satoshi**

M.A. from the University of Tokyo

#### **\*International Relations**

1. Global governance
2. International political economy

### **Assoc. Prof. MIYAKI Yasuhiro**

LL.M. from Doshisha University

#### **\*Criminal Procedure**

1. Undercover operations

### **Prof. MOTO Hidenori**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

#### **\*Constitutional Law**

1. Constitutional law in Japan and Germany
2. Law on political parties and constitution
3. Constitutional theory about democracy
4. Constitutional analysis of 'public sphere'

### **Assoc. Prof. NAKANO Taeko**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

#### **\*Social Services Law**

1. Sick insurance
2. Social welfare
3. Social Security in Sweden

### **Assoc. Prof. Nishii Shiori**

Degrees: Ph.D., LL.M. & LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

#### **\*Intellectual Law**

1. Patent Law

### **Assoc. Prof. OHKOHCHI Minori**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

#### **\*Constitutional Law**

1. Constitutional interpretive methodology
2. Constitutional theory in U.S.
3. Judicial review system

### **Assoc. Prof. OHYA Takehiro**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

#### **\*Jurisprudence**

1. Philosophical basis of legal interpretation
2. Effects of information technology on legal values

### **Prof. OJIMA Shigeki**

LL.M., Nagoya University

#### **\*Civil Law**

1. Contract Theory of Consumer

### **Assoc. Prof. OKAMOTO Hiroki**

LL.D. from Hitotsubashi University

#### **\*Civil law**

1. Contract and the third party
2. Structural analysis of contractual obligation

### **Prof. ONO Koji**

LL.D from Kyoto University

#### **\*Political Science**

1. Contemporary German politics
2. Comparative politics
3. Political policy

### **Prof. SADAKATA Mamoru**

Ph.D. Candidate at Kobe University, LL.M. from Kanazawa University

#### **\*International Politics**

1. Contemporary Balkan History

### **Assoc. Prof. SAITO Akiko**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

#### **\*Criminal law**

1. Criminal Law
2. Omission
3. Complicity

### **Prof. SUGIURA Kazutaka**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

#### **\*Russian Law**

1. Judicial reform in Russia
2. Human rights in Russia
3. Russian constitutional court

### **Prof. TAMURA Tetsuki**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

#### **\*Political Science**

1. Contemporary democratic theory
2. Welfare regime and basic income
3. Gender in policies and political science



---

**Prof. UDAGAWA Yukinori**

LL.M. from Hokkaido University

**\*Comparative law (China)**

1. Private law in China
2. Judicial reform in China

---

**Prof. USHIRO Fusao**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

**\*Political Science, Public Administration**

1. Nonprofit sector and reorganization of the welfare system
2. New public management
3. Institutional reforms and political realignment in Japan and Italy

---

**Prof. WADA Hajime**

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

**\*Labor Law**

1. Labor law and civil rights
2. Employment contract theory
3. German labor law

---

**Prof. WATANABE Miyuki**

LL.B. from Tohoku University

**\*Civil Procedure law**

1. Effects of judgment
2. Arbitration
3. Fundamental theory of civil procedure

---

**Prof. YOKOMIZO Dai**

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

**\*Conflict of Laws**

1. Structure of conflict of laws
2. International aspects of intellectual property
3. International judicial jurisdiction

---

**Assoc. Prof. YOSHIMASA Tomohiro**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

**\*Civil Law**

1. Contract Law

---

**<Department of Program for Legal Practice>**

A professor indicated with # belongs to both departments Combined Graduate Program and Program for Legal Practice (NULS).

---

**Prof. AIKYO Koji**

LL.D. from Waseda University

**\*Constitutional Law**

1. History of Constitutionalism in UK
2. Constitutional theories

---

**Prof. CHIBA Emiko**

LL.M. from Hokkaido University

**\*Civil Law**

1. Floating charge
2. Structured finance
3. Consumer protection

---

**Prof. HASHIDA Hisashi**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

**\*Criminal Law**

1. Self-defense and necessity
2. Subjective elements of illegality

---

**Prof. IMAI Katsunori**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

**\*Commercial Law**

1. Payment Law
2. Banking Law

---

**Prof. KAMINO Kenji**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

**\*Administrative Law**

1. Public values in public law
2. Administrative legal theory
3. Administrative procedure act and administrative guidance

---

**Prof. KOBAYASHI Ryo**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

**\*Commercial Law**

1. Commercial Law
2. Financial Law

---

**Assoc. Prof. KOJIMA Jyun**

LL.M. from Waseda University,

**\*Criminal procedure**

1. Double jeopardy

---

**Prof. MORIGIWA Yasutomo**

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

**\*Jurisprudence**

1. Legal values as public goods

---

**※Prof. NAKAHIGASHI Masafumi**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

**\*Corporate Law**

1. Mergers and Acquisitions
2. History of Corporate Law
3. Corporate Law and Securities Regulation in Canada

---

**Prof. NAKAYA Hiroki**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

**\*Civil Law**

1. The contract theory of multi-party relationships
2. Analogical interpretations in the Japanese Civil Code

---

**※Prof. OBATA Kaoru**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

**\*International public Law, International Law of Human Rights**

1. Diplomatic protection, state responsibility, status of foreigners
2. European convention of human rights
3. United Nations and human rights

---

**Prof. SHIMOYAMA Kenji**

LL.M. from Waseda University

**\*Environmental Law, Administrative Law**

1. Environmental Risk Management in Legal System
2. Precautionary Principle in Environmental Law
3. State Redress Law

---

**※Prof. SAKAI Hajime**

LL.M. from Osaka University

**\*Civil Procedure**

1. International litis abili
2. Provisional Measures
3. Cause of action

---

**Prof. SUZUKI Masabumi**

LL.M. from Harvard Law School

**\*Intellectual Property Law**

1. Law and policy concerning intellectual property
2. International intellectual property system

---

**※Prof. TAKAHASHI Yusuke**

LL.M. from Kyoto University, LL.B. from Kyoto University

**\*Tax Law**

1. Taxation on business organizations
2. Partnership taxation in Japan and U.S.

---

**<Lectures from court, public prosecutor's office, and lawyer's association>**

---

**Prof. KAWAI Nobuko**

LL.B. from Nagoya University

**\*Attorney at Law**

---

**Prof. SHIMASAKI Kuniyuko**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

**\*Judge**

---

**Prof. SHIRAI Reiko**

LL.B. from Waseda University

**\*Public Prosecutor**

---

**Prof. NARUSE Nobuko**

LL.B. from Nagoya University

**\*Attorney at Law**

---

**<Coordinator for Legal Assistance>**

---

**Assoc. Prof. KUONG Teilee**

Ph.D. from Nagoya University, Bachelor degree from Ho Chi Minh City University of Economics

**\*Law and Development**

1. Legal relationship between the WTO and regional integration
2. Legal reform and international cooperation in Cambodia
3. Transitional justice

---

**<Professor of the Global 30 International Programs>**

---

**Designated Assoc. Prof. Richard WESTRA**

Ph.D. from Queen's University

**\*Political Science**

1. Comparative/international politics
2. Political economy
3. Social theory

---

**<Career Coordinator>**

---

**Assoc. Prof. NAKANO Tomio**

LL.B. from Nagoya University

**\*Advising Law Students on Career Development and Coordinating for Internship**

---

**<International Student Advisor>**

---

**Asst. Prof. OKUDA Saori**

LL.B. & B.A. from Nagoya University

**\*Advising and Assisting International Students and Coordinating Students Exchange**

# Contact Addresses & Campus Map

*Application materials and enquiries should be directed to:*

The Student Affairs Section of the Administrative Office  
Graduate School & School of Law  
Nagoya University  
B4-5(700), Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya,  
464-8601, Japan

*For more details, please visit our website:*

Nagoya University Graduate School & School of Law:  
<http://law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>

*For advice, please contact:*

OKUDA Saori  
International Student Advisor  
Graduate School & School of Law  
Nagoya University, Japan  
Tel & Fax: +81-52-789-4910  
E-mail: [okuda@law.nagoya-u.ac.jp](mailto:okuda@law.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

- ① Administration Bureau Building 1
- ② Administration Bureau Building 2
- ③ Administration Bureau Building 3
- ④ Administration Bureau Building 4
- ⑤ Annex to the Administration Bureau Buildings  
Nagoya University Archives  
Office of Gender Equality
- ⑥ Toyoda Auditorium Symposium
- ⑦ University Library
- ⑧ Staff Hall
- ⑨ Green Salon Higashiyama
- ⑩ Information Plaza
- ⑪ School of Letters / Graduate School of Letters
- ⑫ School of Education / Graduate School of Education and Human Development  
Center for Developmental Clinical Psychology and Psychiatry
- ⑬ School of Law / Graduate School of Law
- ⑭ School of Economics / Graduate School of Economics
- ⑮–⑳: Buildings related to the School of Science / Graduate School of Science
- ⑮ Building A

- ⑮ Building A2
- ⑰ Building B
- ⑱ Building C
- ⑲ Building D
- ⑳ Building E
- ㉑ Building F  
Chemical Instrument Center  
Center for Gene Research
- ㉒ Building G
- ㉓ Building 1 / Graduate School of Mathematics
- ㉔ Laboratory of High Voltage Electronmicroscopy
- ㉕ Facilities for Low Temperature Research
- ㉖ Ultra High Pressure Laboratory
- ㉗ Science Hall
- ㉘–㉙: Buildings related to the School of Engineering / Graduate School of Engineering
- ㉘ Administration Building
- ㉙ Building 1
- ㉚ Building 2
- ㉛ Building 3
- ㉜ Building 4
- ㉝ Building 5
- ㉞ Building 6

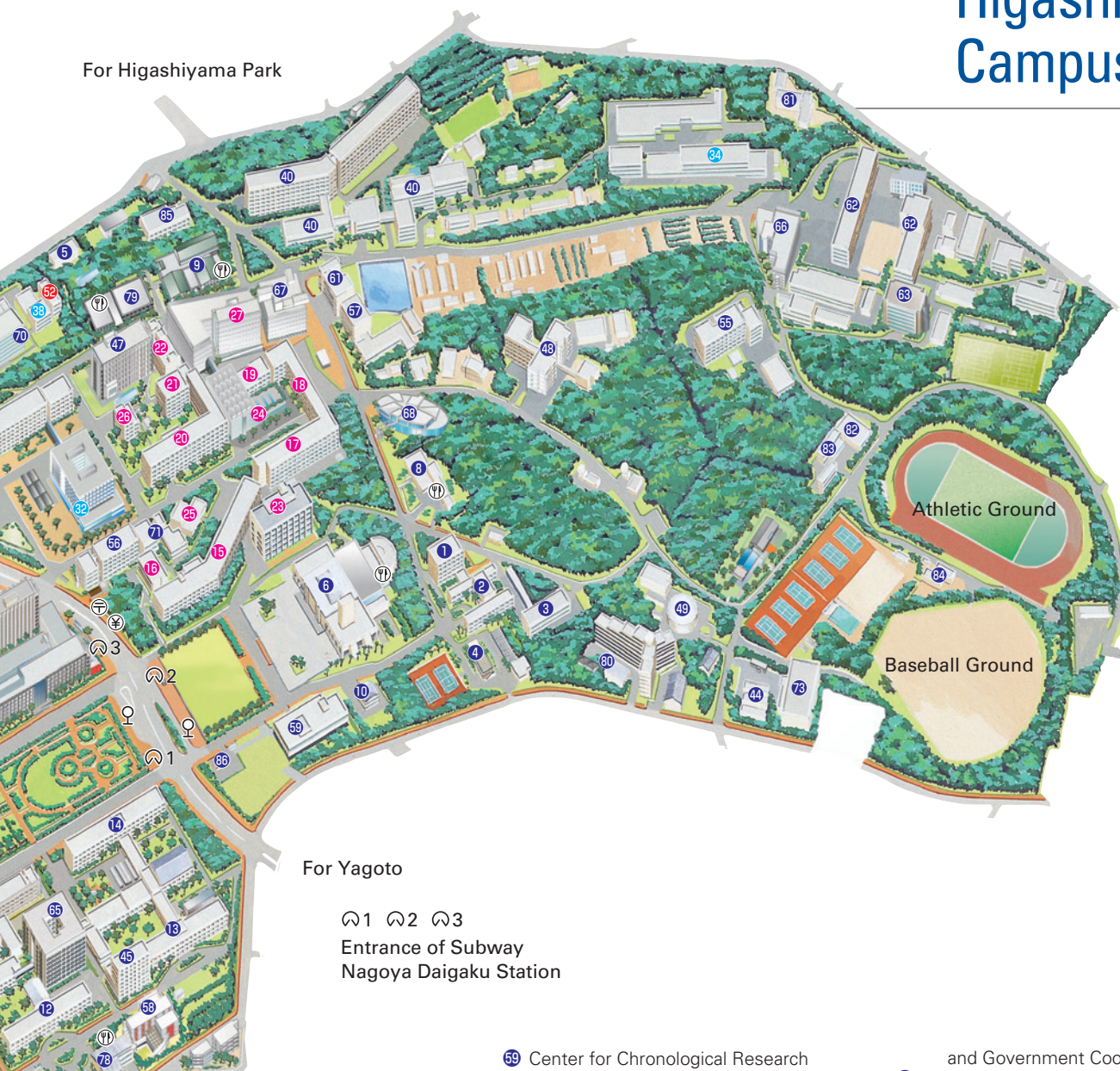
- ㉞ Building 7  
Center for Information Media Studies
- ㉟ Building 8
- ㊱ Building 9
- ㊲ High Pressure High Temperature Laboratory
- ㊳ Mechanical Engineering and Aerospace Engineering Laboratory
- ㊴ School of Agricultural Sciences / Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences
- ㊵ School of Informatics and Sciences
- ㊶ Graduate School of Information Science
- ㊷ Inter-Department Education Building A
- ㊸ Research Center of Health, Physical Fitness and Sports
- ㊹ Graduate School of International Development
- ㊺ Graduate School of Languages and Cultures





# Higashiyama Campus

For Higashiyama Park



For Yagoto

㊦1 ㊦2 ㊦3

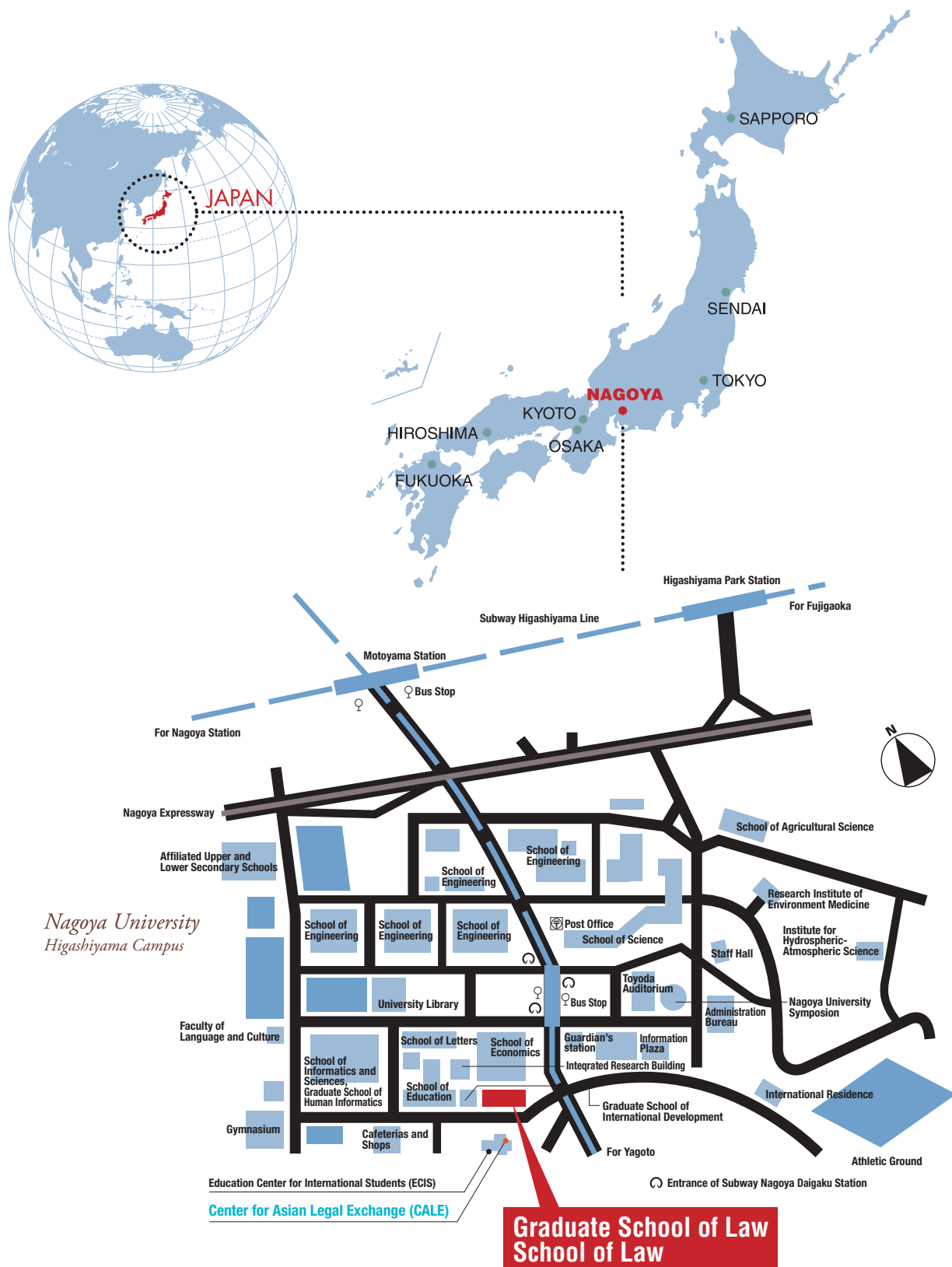
Entrance of Subway  
Nagoya Daigaku Station

- 47 Environmental Studies Hall  
Graduate School of Environmental Studies  
Disaster Management Office
- 48 Research Institute of Environmental Medicine
- 49 Cosmic Ray Observatory (STEL)
- 50 Facility of Incubation
- 51 Venture Business Laboratory
- 52-54: Buildings related to the EcoTopia Science Institute
- 52 High Voltage Electron Microscope Laboratory
- 53 Research Facility of Advanced Science and Technology
- 54 Research Facility for Advanced Energy Conversion, West Building
- 55 Hydrospheric Atmospheric Research Center
- 56 Information Technology Center
- 57 Radioisotope Research Center
- 58 Education Center for International Students  
Center for Asian Legal Exchange

- 59 Center for Chronological Research  
Nagoya University Museum
- 60 University Museum Botanical Garden
- 61 Bioscience and Biotechnology Center
- 62 Inter-Department Education and Research Facilities  
EcoTopia Science Institute  
International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education  
Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory (STEL)
- 63 Research Laboratory Building
- 64 Integrated Building  
Creation Plaza
- 65 Integrated Research Building (Arts and Humanities)  
Center for the Higher Education and Research
- 66 Institute for Advanced Research Hall
- 67 Noyori Materials Science Laboratory  
Research Center for Materials Science
- 68 Noyori Conference Hall
- 69 Akasaki Institute  
Akasaki Research Center  
Headquarters for Industry, Academia

- and Government Cooperation
- 70 Synchrotron Radiation Research Center
- 71 Health Administration Office
- 72 Gymnasium and Swimming Pool
- 73 New Gymnasium
- 74 Affiliated Upper and Lower Secondary Schools
- 75 Student Hall
- 76 North Cafeteria and Shop
- 77 South Cafeteria and Shop
- 78 Amenity House
- 79 "FOREST" Books & Cafe
- 80 International Residence
- 81 Researchers Village
- 82 Gymnastic Lodging House
- 83 Extra Curricular Activity Facilities
- 84 Athletic Grounds Management Building
- 85 Energy Center
- 86 Information
- ㊦ Cafeteria
- ㊦ Post Office
- ㊦ Subway
- ♀ Bus Stop
- △ Convenience Store
- Ⓜ ATM





Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, 464-8601, Japan  
Tel: +81-52-789-2317

**Nagoya University Graduate School of Law**

<http://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/> [Japanese]  
<http://gsl-nagoya-u.net> [English]